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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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TO THE POINT

A FEW PITHY CRITICISMS OF THINGS CAPITALISTIC.

The Perennial "Friends of Labor"—What Stensland and Hering Typify—Government Ownership—The "Per Capita" Delusion Once More—Hearst's Newspaper Trusts and Other Items of Interest.

The "friends of labor" are as thick as mosquitoes in a Jersey swamp—and as pestilential. After election the workingmen will find themselves suffering from an attack of political malaria that the quinine of regret. will have difficulty in overcoming.

Stensland blames Hering and Hering blames Stensland. This is typical of capitalism. All the eminently respectable capitalists in it, all the investigated and uninvestigated interests and trusts, have been pursuing this game of "You are it" and "You're another," for many months past. Notwithstanding which, some workingmen believe there is a "good" and a "bad" capitalism. Arouse them to the real situation!

The workingman who is a rampant advocate of "government ownership" under capitalist control, had better take a look at the postal employes, who are denied the right to organize for political and protective purposes. If he does that he will not leap out of the frying pan of capitalist wage slavery into the fire of capitalist governmental despotism. He will turn instead to the industrial democracy of Socialism!

The treasury reports that the per capita circulation is now $32.59, which is the high record mark. This is certainly cheering—until we dive into our pockets at the quick lunch counter, and find that the fifteen-cent check is only paid after scraping together the odds and ends of loose change. The per capita is a beautiful thing—on paper. In practice, it is found that a few have most of the circulation, just as they have most of the capital and wealth.

"An open chance for all men" Hearst's slogan, will sound a little queer to certain Buffalo newspaper proprietors. "Current Literature" for September says of them: "It is asserted that their support was secured by the threat of Hearst to start a paper of his own in Buffalo if some of the papers already existing did not come out in his favor." Hearst's $12,000,000 paper trust leaves few chances open for newspaper men.

The fact that the Chinese boycott is a failure—the imports of American goods being nearly three times larger in 1905 than in 1904—gives further support to the theory that the boycott was an American invention, created in order to secure the uninterrupted admission of the Chinese into this country. With the press and all the avenues of intelligence and communication in its power, inventions of this kind are easily manufactured by capitalist interests.

An unusual candor is manifested in "The Sun's" treatment of "Hawaii's, Labor Problem." It declares, "the prosperity of Hawaii depends wholly on Chinese labor." In other words, cheap labor; that's what's needed. Would that "The Sun," treated the "labor problem" nearer home in the same spirit. The old yarn about the "scarcity of labor" would then be exploded. It would then be apparent that labor is abundant, but, desipte its abundance, must constantly be cheapened to make competition and profits possible.

One of the most significant statements in relation to the situation in Russia, appears in a St. Petersburg despatch of September 7. It was as folows: "Yesterday's buoyancy at the Bourse dissappeared to-day and predictions of increased trouble, in addition to a semi-official intimation that there would be a deficit of nearly twenty millions in the year's revenues, caused almost complete stagnation at the Bourse. Four per cent. bonds dropped one-fourth." The Trepoffs are being crushed by the revolution, instead of crsuhing it.

Good for the 'Frisco I. W. W.! Despite earthquakes, "labor" mayors, pure and simple capitalist aide-de-camps, strike breakers, and lack of headquarters, it is making its influence felt for the good of Labor in that Babel of conflicting interests! An organization with such a spirit and results is bound to progress and achieve its goal.

76 delegates to the second convention of the Industrial Workers of the World! How the denouncers of the "professors", "Rev. Fathers", "leftovers" "utopian Socialists", "wheels of fortune", etc., etc., who gave the I. W. W. one year to live, will gnash their teeth! That Socialist unionism will persist in living in spite of their pure and simple political Socialism, is too much for the loving and beloved gentlemen.

SCANDINAVIAN S. L. P.

Pushes Party Press, and Organizes Four New Branches.

Chicagow, Ill., Sept. 2.—This summer the Scandinavian Socialist Labor Federation has been doing effective propaganda work in Chicago and Northern Illinois. For the past three months tw oorganizers have been working here, holding meetings, selling literature and securing subscribers for the Party press. The work has had its difficulties as the Socialist party has been steadily opposing our propaganda, well knowing that every gain made on our part means an additional spike in their coffin. The writer will relate an experience of his, as an illustration. Being at a picnic one Sunday, two men made it a point to follow and discredit the writer to every person to whom a book or paper was offered. In spite of this cumbersome method, 15 pamphlets were sold. Over 200 subscriptions have been secured in Chicago for our paper, the "Arbetaren"; and more are forthcoming.

We have also encountered the usual obstacle, namely the privately owned Socialist Party papers. As you may infer, the Socialist party is encouraging a privately-owned Swedish paper, which has recently been published at Rockford, Ill. Said paper has as cargo all the writers of the rest of its ilk, including "neutrality" on the union question.

In the line of pamphlets there has been sold over 1200; translations of the best English Socialist Labor Party pamphlets into Swedish, including De Leon's "Preamble of the I. W. W." We have sold 200 of the Preamble since its publication.

Now, you may ask, what are the tangible results. In this short time we have organized three subdivisions in Chicago, now in good working order, despite the numerically strong Socialist party. In Moline, a town in Northern Illinois, there has also been formed a branch, which promises to be a live one. On the whole, the work has been very successful, measuring the result in books and papers sold and members joining the ranks. We have now opened up a permanent headquarters in the 22nd Ward. The place is as fine as can be wished. There will be kept all Socialist and Union publications, so we can secure full knowledge of the transpirings in the Labor Movement.

All readers of the Daily and Weekly People in Chicago, are heartily welcome to visit us at our new abode, 342 N. Franklin street, corner of Hill.

Adolf S. Carm.

ST. LOUIS UNITY CONFERENCE

Well Attended by Members of the Two Parties and Others.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 2.—Section St. Louis Socialist Labor Party called a conference of all Socialist organizations and Socialists of St. Louis to consider the proceedings of the New Jersey Unity Conference. The first meeting took place last night at Smith's Hall, 21st and Franklin avenue. The meeting was a success as a starter, as members of the Socialist Labor Party, Socialist Party, the Hungarian Federation and Socialists not affiliated with either party, took part and enrolled themselves. The meeting was called to order by W. W. Cox, who presided as chairman of the first meeting. After reading the correspondence of W. B. Killingbeck and John Hossack in the proceedings, the conference proceded to discuss Resolution No. 1, on Unionism. All those taking part in the discussion favored the resolution. After all had spoken, the resolution was adopted. It being 10.30, the conference adjourned to meet Saturday. Sept, 8 at 8 p. m., at Smith's Hall, 21st and Franklin avenue.

All Socialists of St. Louis should attend these meetings.

Theo. Kaucher,
Sec'y of Conference.

IS SOCIALISM PRACTICAL?

The "practical" man sneers at Socialism as visionary, unattainable and without any immediate social value. Immersed in his own private affairs and judging the world from the limited horizon which they afford, he fails to perceive that Socialism is the only vital economic, political and moral force of modern times. For instance, the tendency of the age to interlock and internationalize trust interests, is a practical prelude to Socialism, to whose development the writings of Socialists have contributed in no small degree. These have exposed the wastes of competition and pointed out the inevitability of combination as a step in the evolution of society; and, in so doing, have given a more conscious aim to capitalist production, while preparing the way for the acceptance of concentration as a preliminary to social production and ownership. Politically, we know that Socialism is a factor, not so much in what it does itself, as in what it compels its opponents to do for and against it. What are the laws enacted in the interests of labor—however sporadic and futile they may be—if not concessions of Capitalism to the growing power of Socialism? And what apparition induces the plutocrats of all countries to grant a measure of relief to their expropriated victims, if not the apparition of Socialism? Would the Czar have granted the Duma were Socialism not present in Russia to-day? What are "the public ownership of public utilities" and New Zealand government enterprises, of which there is so much laudation by middle class economists and reactionists, but abortive attempts to prevent the consummation of full-fledged, class-conscious Socialism? What was Mark Hanna's aim—now carried out by his associates in the Civic Federation— in "Americanizing" the trades unions, if not to preserve the political and economic domination of his class from the political and economic triumph of Socialism, by way of class-conscious, industrial unionism? It can be said that, whatever good there is in the various social panaceas—in "wellfare work," "social service," municipal beautification, tenement house and factory improvement—has been achieved largely through the pressure brought to bear upon Capitalism by Socialism. The necessity for quieting and suppressing dissatisfaction favorable to Socialist agitation is always present with the capitalist class. Morally, the practical effects of Socialism are reflected in private philanthropy, tainted money, and other discussions involving principle and conduct; anti-militarism, packing house exposures, and a hundred and one other manifestations in favor of greater honesty, decency and peace. The millons that Carnegie and Rockefeller give to education and religion are the vain appeasers of a "social conscience" stirred into active protest by Socialist philosophy and morality. They are the semi-restitutions of stolen social wealth made under pressure of the new outlooks on the origin and functions of wealth that are primarily due to the influence of Socialism on modern thought. Read the tainted money discussion; read the discussions on anti-militarism, on packing house exposures, and note the influence of Socialism on both sides of these controversies; and be convinced that Socialism is the greatest moral force of the age, permeating and influencing the arguments and actions of its opponents. Just as the American nation was impossible as long as King George ruled, so also is Socialism impossible of complete demonstration as long as Capitalism holds sway. To have asked the exponents of American independence to prove independence practical under King George would have been unjust; yet, the opponents of Socialism ask Socialists to prove Socialism practical under Capitalism. Despite this handicap, however, such is the evolution of capitalism, under Socialist influence, that the Socialist can and does prove all that the practical man demands of him. Socialism can and does meet all the standards applied to it. Socialism is practical, in the best sense of the term; a living, vital force of inestimable value to society.

JACKSON EN ROUTE

NEW YORK GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATE FINDS OUTLOOK GOOD.

S. L. P. Principles Meet with An Instantaneous Response — Workers Ready Any Time We Are—Leaflets Voraciously Gobbled Up—Impressions 'Long the Road.

Batavia, N. Y., September 7.—Thomas H. Jackson, gubernatorial candidate of the Socialist Labor Party, spoke here to-day. In a conversation with your correspondent, Jackson said: "I see no reason for discouragement so far. It is my conviction that, in the cities covered by my tour, Niagara Falls, Lockport and Batavia, all that is necessary is more agitation. Of course, I have come to a conclusion that is old. But the conditions of the workers, their instantaneous response to our principles, is proof conclusive that they are ready any time we are."

In the further course of the conversation, Jackson said:

At Niagara Falls, when I arrived Tuesday, I found Harry Keller ready. He and I, together with some sympathizers whom he had invited, went to the different shops and distributed the Socialist Labor Party leaflet: "Who Shall Control Industry, the Capitalists or the Workers?" One thousand dodgers announcing our street meeting were also given out. A good meeting was held, when the cold weather on that night is taken into consideration. Some pamphlets were sold.

"At Niagara Falls, the A. F. of L. is in disruption, owing to the flagrant exposures of the officers of the Central Labor Council. The Socialist party as a local has disbanded. The field is open to us."

Passing on to Lockport, Jackson said: "At Lockport, Frank Young, en route to New Haven, Conn., was sent on in advance of myself, by Section Buffalo, Socialist Labor Party. A meeting was advertised on a street corner in the local papers. By some freak of Providence, an organizer from the Socialist party from New York city, was also scheduled to hold forth on the same corner that night. We chanced to meet him in the evening. He had circulated his dodgers in the mills of the town, but magnanimously waived his rights of meeting to us. After our meeting, which was attended continuously by some 200 wage slaves, he took the stand and adjured the workers to support Socialism, refraining from mentioning any particular party. Then Young clinched the matter by showing the difference between the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist party. Eleven pamphlets were sold and three half-yearly subscriptions to the Weekly People were secured. The standard of wages is low in Lockport. The workers there are ready. We distributed about 400 'Who Shall Control Industry?' to them. They were gobbled up voraciously."

In this place, the meeting was advertised in the local press, and was a good one. The workers showed their approval of Socialist Labor Party principles. This, too, despite the fact that the A. F. of L. holds the fort in Batavia.

Jackson makes a good S. L. P. speech.

HUNTER AND KATZ

Put In a Week of Good Agitation Meetings.

Sydney, N. Y., September 7.—James T. Hunter and I are holding good meetings, with a fair sale of literature. We will open up at Binghamton to-morrow. Will report at length, after our arrival in Binghamton.

Rudolph Katz, State Organizer.

SECTION NEW YORK

Holds Rousing Party Meeting-Enters Campaign With A Vim.

A well attended and very enthusiastic Party meeting of Section New York was held Saturday, Sept. 1, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, East 8th street, with Edmund Seidel and A. Gollerstepper as chairman and vice-chairman respectively; and H. Traurig as secretary.

Frank Bohn, acting National Secretary, in his opening speech, pointed out the importance of the coming campaign, called upon the membership to make a determined effort to gain official standing at the coming election, and urged that as many open air meetings as possible be held, at which littrature should be disposed of, subs for the Party press secured and a special effort made to bring new members into the organization.

Justus Ebert, Sec'y N. Y. S. E. C., followed. He explained that the plans of the State Executive Committee included arrangements for placing three organizers in the field, and issuing crisp, timely leaflets. Funds were needed; about $675, all told, of which $275 were on hand. Ebert suggested that regular weekly contribution clubs be organized, package parties held and subscription lists circulated.

The meeting pledged $300 to the State Agitation Fund, part of which is to be secured by the A. D.'s, each contributing $5. A collection taken among the members present resulted in $57.88 in cash and $5 in pledges.

It was decided to recommend to the State Committee that two or three series of special campaign leaflets be issued; and the matter of sending Weekly People to the signers of petition lists, be considered.

After almost every phase of the campaign had been discussed, the meeting adjourned.

Sec'y.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

MITCHELL'S DINNER

WITH COAL BARONS CRYSTALLIZES SENTIMENT AGAINST HIM.

Celebrated Labor Day At Banquet Board of Mine Owners, While His Presence In Town Was Unknown To Union Officials—Revolt To I. W. W. May Result.

Columbus, O., Sept. 6.—It has been learned that John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, was the honored guest Monday evening at a complimentary dinner at the Columbus club, given by William K. Field, general manager of the New Pittsburg Coal Company, Al. Brenhaltz, president of the General Hocking Fuel company and others. During the day Mitchell delivered a Labor Day address at Athens, and came direct to Columbus from the Hocking valley.

He was escorted to the club where he was introducted to a number of well known Columbus men, who were invited to pay their respect to "the great labor leader."

President Green and Sectretary G. G. Savage, of the Ohio Mine Workers, were in Columbus, but they did not know of Mitchell's presence until he had left town. In fact, they knew nothing of either the presence of Mitchell in Columbus or the dinner until they read in the newspapers of the reception tendered him at the Columbus club.

When the local labor leaders woke up and read in the papers that John Mitchell, the president of the United Mine Workers of America, had been here and had consented to be the guest of the Columbus club, at table with a number of magnates and coal mine operators, they were very wroth indeed. They were surprised at the conduct of John Mitchell. They were amazed to hear that he had sat at table with coal operators and moneyed men, although he has often been a go-between for operators and miners.

While it may not have been the first time in his life that John Mitchell put his feet under the same overladen table with coal operators and club men in the princely seclusion of some fine club house, it was, at any rate, "the first time in the history of this country" that he had ever done so, and in this country it was an unheard of thing.

Their surprise about his dining habits was equaled only by their surprise that he failed to notify any of the labor leaders here that he intended to come to town, or that he had already arrived here. The men couldn't see Mitchell personally about the matter and protest to him against his table manners, as he had left by the time they got up, but they protested, nevertheless.

G. W. Savage, state secretary and treasurer of the Mine Workers, said: "I know nothing of Mr. Mitchell's presence in the city. I received no communication from him either before or during his stay in Columbus. He did not come to our headquarters, and we did not know until this morning that he had been here. Of course it all seems very strange and peculiar, but in my position I am unable to make any further statement concerning the matter.

James H. Henderson of the Machinists' Union, one of the Labor Day orators, said last night: John Mitchell disgraced the organization of which he is the head and insulted the day sacred to union labor. He would have done far better if he had spent the time during which he was in Columbus in investigating the labor conditions in this city, instead of breaking bread with the very men who are seeking to destroy our organizations."

No one in labor circles has attempted to justify Mitchell's action, while men representing all branches of labor are outspoken in their denunciation of the affair.

The incident will undoubtedly do much to crystallize the sentiment against the American Federation and its officials, which is already strong in Columbus. The labor leaders say that this is not the first time things of this kind have happened and prophesy that the time is not far distant when the local labor organizations will break away from the Gompers organization and affiliate with the Industrial Workers of the World. In supporting this prediction they cite the case of the Western Federation of Miners, who charge Mitchell with being responsible for the loss of the big Colorado coal strike in 1903. The Western Federation is now affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World.

DETROIT FREE SPEECH VICTORY.

Socialist Labor Party Holds Meetings in Face of Persistent Opposition.

Detroit, Mich., September 5.—For several years there has been difficulty experienced here in Detroit whenever we have tried to use our rights of free speech on the streets. To such an extent have repressive measures been enforced, that the "right" has been lost to the users. Only Section Detroit, S. L. P., has persistently upheld it, tenaciously maintaining that to exercise a right required no "permit" inasmuch as the authority was vested in the user by the constitution.

With Jerry Devine's advent to our city this spring, Section Detroit took up again the old campaign. Jerry was harassed again and again and, together with other comardes, was driven from street to street. National Organizer Philip Veal was here in August and we made two stands and attempted a third, but were rushed by the police. "I'd fight them and plead my own case, but it's up to Section Detroit, what will you do?' reiterated Veal. The evening was unfavorable because of rain and we gave it up for the time being.

Veal left town to continue his tour, H. Richter, a carpenter, took it upon himself to investigate the ordinance governing the use of our streets, sought an interview with the Mayor and Commissioner of police and reported to Section Detroit at its next regular meeting. It was decided to hold a meeting the following Saturday but bad weather prevented and it was postponed one week.

Last Saturday the weather was fine, Richetr's talk was fine, 500 "Who shall control industry?" was distributed, a lot of Weekly Peoples sold and no interference by the police! Just what the reason for the cessation of police hostilities was, it would be hard to say, but we lay it to earnest grit and intelligence of the workers. Police opposition, while unpleasant, tries our resoursefulness and we plan out according to the skill and understanding we display in overcoming it.

I. W. W. CONVENTION.

Seventy-Six Delegates' Credentials Already Received.

According to a letter received by the secretary of Industrial Typographical Union, No. 244, credeintials for 76 delegates to the I. W. W. convention had been received at headquarters up to August 30.

SCHNECTADY, ATTENTION!

Frank Bohn, acting national secretary of the Socialist Labor Party, will speak at the I. W. W. Hall on SUNDAY evening, September 16. Subject, "Politics and the Class Struggle." All are invited to attend.

In the afternoon of the same day, at two o'clock, Bohn will address a meeting of Section members in the same hall. Members are urged to attend. The comrades of Troy, Watervliet, Albany and other nearly cities are also urged to be present.

NEW CASTLE MEETING

INTERSTATE PROTEST GATHERING A MONSTER ONE.

Debs, De Leon and Sherman Speak to Enthusiastic and Appreciative Audience—Debs' Arraignment of Pure and Simpledom Opens Eyes of Many. Great Demand for Literature.

New Castle, Pa., September 5.—The New Castle "News" of yesterday gave the following report of Monday's great I. W. W. Interstate Protest Meeting:

Labor day was fittingly observed by the Industrial Workers of the World of this city Monday when a big demonstration in the form of a monster protest meeting was held at Cascade park. The crowd was probably one of the largest that ever attended a celebration of the character in this city. Many of the visitors were from out of town, some being from Erie, while a great many were from Cleveland and Youngstown, and even Pittsburg. The star attraction on the program was Eugene V. Debs.

Several thousand people congregated about the speaker's stand when the meeting was announced, and listened to Debs with the closest of attention, except to repeatedly applaud his brilliant remarks.

Debs spoke for over two hours. After being introduced he poked fun at the celebration being held at Youngstown. He explained that he had just come from Youngstown where he was forced to witness the demonstration at that place. It was a trade union parade, he explained, which caused laughter from the audience. Debs stated that he had picked up a morning paper while in Youngstown and saw where there was a great crowd present from New Castle because the New Castle A. F. of L. labor leaders did not want their members to be inoculated with Debs' doctrine of staying at home. At the head of the parade he said were labor lieutenants or "leaders" riding in carriages, while the toilers walked behind. You can always tell by a look at their faces that those leaders are not the rank and file of the toilers, said Debs. The parade he said was more in the form of an advertising demonstration for the capitalists than for the toilers, as they had adverising floats and banners in line. Those taking part were parading their masters' ware and were keeping time to the music of the rattle of the chains which bound them.

Such demonstrations, said the speaker, will not lift labor one thousandth part of an inch above the dead line of oblivion. Why, that class taking part in that celebration even feel proud when they see their masters' flag waving. It is the same one that floats over the mines in Colorado and Pennsylvania where the hirelings of the capitalists shoot the men down if they do not obey. Such demonstrations are all wrong. What that class wants more than anything else is something to get their brains busy. One inch of thought is worth more than a mile of parade.

Debs spoke at length on the class struggle and said that the labor lieutenants were the ones who did not want the working class to learn anything about the class struggle for when they did it would mean that the "leaders" would have to go to work. "You men here to-day," said the speaker, "belong to the class struggle order which is composed of 26,000,000 people who are in competition in the labor market, who sell their power to the wealthy class to operate their machines. Wage slavery is your lot and there is no escape for you except through the back door of suicide. Unity is the magic word and with it as your gospel there is no power between the earth and stars that can prevent you from winning out in your struggle.

"The old labor unions are behind the times and can offer you nothing. I am not here to ask you to follow Debs or any other leader, but want you to think for yourselves and then act accordingly. Some wage-earners have to have some one think for them and as long as they do they will remain in their chains. They can't stand the light, and run away from it when it is turned on them just like those who went to Youngstown so they would not hear the truth here to-day. Over there they will hear the poor simple doctrines which the American Federation of La-

(Continued on page 6.)

WOMAN'S FIELD

THE POWER OF WOMEN IN THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT—WHY THEY SHOULD AND MUST TAKE PART.

(Written for The People by Rhoda M. Brooks, Binghamton, N. Y.)

No movement has ever been a success until the women took hold and sanctioned its aims and endeavors. There would be no churches if women did not make possible organizations and hold together congregations.

When women realize what Socialism will mean in their lives as wives and mothers, as well as wage-slaves, they will make possible the speedy advance of our cause.

There is hardly a household where part or all of the women do not go out and work in some capacity as wage-slaves. Some of our captious middle-class women object to this and say, "Things will never be what they ought until women stay at home and care for the family, leaving outside work for men."

Now, there is a reason for women going forth to work in the industrial world. In the first place, wages are so low that only in rare cases can the husband and father provide for the family. What once were luxuries are now become common necessities, and women demand more luxuries than they once did. Here again our captious middle-class objects. It is wrong for the working girl to desire luxuries, says the wise one. Will some sister tell us by what inscrutible law it has become the right for certain women, idlers mostly, to enjoy the best things of life, while it is wrong for the wage-slave to indulge in that direction?

The woman who works,—and who would not prefer to belong to that honorable and useful class?—has the right to what she earns. Does she get it? Let us see. She works six, eight, nine or ten hours a day, receiving sums varying from 50 cents upward. Is that all she earns? If so, she would soon find herself out of employment. She, like her brother worker, is earning a small sum for herself, but she is earning a large profit for her employer else he would not have her. She receives but a small percentage of what she earns, the balance goes to her employer as profit, and it is on this profit that the wife, daughters, or womankind whatever, of her employer are clothed and maintained in luxury. Is that a fair thing, think you? While the girl is providing herself with bare necessities, she is providing the women who scorn her as beneath them with luxuries that are priceless. In this way women who work are helping to build up an autocracy that spurns them, no matter what their brains or ability. This is the autocracy of the dollar.

Even a woman's love of finery should be an incentive to push her out of the rut of capitalism and make her work might and main for that which will bring her the entire product of her toil. When the wage-slave, (and the term applies to all kinds of work done by women, whether clerical or otherwise), comes into the realization that they are in reality supporting the women who are idlers and who scorn them, there will then be a class-conscious army of women who will thoroughly understand how impossible it is for the interests of "The Four Hundred" and the worker's interests to be identical. The idlers exploit the workers without conscience or mercy, partly to add to their own ease and love of luxury; the workers sell their work for what they can get, and that is the lowest possible amount the employer is compelled to pay. How can such different classes have the same interests or be in harmony?

It is sometimes difficult for women to grasp the idea that Labor should not be everlastingly indebted to Capital for permitting it to work. It may make it easier to understand if an example is given, trite though it may seem to the initiated. If we had a gold mine, what would it be worth if the gold never was dug? In the ground, lying idle gold is not worth any more than a bed of rocks. But Labor puts its pick into the ground and brings gold where it can be used and exchanged; and then we have something valuable. The same thing may be said of coal. Well, then, it is not the Labor which worked to bring gold, coal or what not, into use, that makes the value? Now, whether it be the labor of hands or brain, it is labor that makes the real value of commodities. Capital could not of itself grow. Labor creates it. It must be used where Labor will increase it, or it either stands still, if not used, or is lost if used. Therefore, Capital is not the friend of man and women, but Labor is the real force that is to be revered and appreciated.

Capitalism makes machines of men and women, and when the human machine is run down, it is cast aside ruthlessly and receives nothing but scorn. Under Socialism there would be such economic conditions for all that nothing like dependence or charity would exist.

There are working women enough to change the present conditions of workingwomen in a very short time, if each would do some thinking along these lines.

In one of the largest industries in the country, there are employed hundreds and hundreds of women. In a town not more than a thousand miles from New York, is a branch of this industry. It is a well known fact that a woman who obtains employment in this industry must sell her womanhood to "the boss," whoever he may be, if he so wills it, or she cannot get work. This was discovered in the above indicated town, and a band of wage-slaves went to the head of the branch house and protested against such an outrage on womanhood. What reply did these virtous and indignant women get? "If you don't like it, get out." This is not a fairy tale but the truth. Women, if we are to stand for all that makes for purity and advancement, we must fight for a change from this condition. When women are made independent individuals instead of machines, such an astounding state of things will never exist.

The most mascuilne masculine that ever lived will candidly admit that the average woman has more moral courage than man. Once convince a woman and she will make good fight for her convictions. And women are not lacking in brains, either, that they cannot understand Socialism. They have simply thought it was something outside their interests, and are pinned to the idea that it may lose their men folk their "jobs," and thus have either been indifferent or antagonistic to Socialism. But it is true that women look deeper and learn the truth.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

For the week ending September 8th, 96 subs to the Weekly and 27 mail subcriptions to The Daily People were received. A total of 123.

Those sending in five or more were: H. J. Friedman, Chicago, 14; C. E. Warner, New Haven, Conn., 9.

Prepaid cards sold: San Francisco, $5; Los Angeles, Cal., $5; New Orleans, $4.40; Rochester, N. Y., $4.25.

This is a record of which every S. L. P. man should be ashamed, and being ashamed should strive to better the record.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

The new leaflet: "Who Shall Have Control over Industry?" is going well. Section New York's first order was fifteen thousand, Cleveland, O., five thousand.

I. W. W. headquarters, Chicago, took ten thousand "Address to Wage Workers." Butte Mill and Smeltermens' Union, Butte, Mont., $16 for pamphlets; Section Allegheny County, Pa., $18.31; San Francisco, Cal., $8.75; Los Angeles, Cal., $5.10; San Jose, Cal., $4.35.

Organizer Veal, $3.50; Organizer Williams, $7.73; New Orleans, La., $3.50; Butte, Mont., $2.50; Union County, N. J., $2; 6th A. D., New York, $6.62; 12th A. D., $2; 13th and 15th A. D., $2 22nd and 24th A. D., $1.70.

Besides these we had a lot of orders for amounts of less than one dollar.

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YE GOOD OLD TIMES

MAKING A TAILOR UNDER THE GUILD AND APPRENTICE SYSTEM—SOME COMPLICATIONS OF THE SYSTEM, MATRIMONIALLY CONSIDERED.

[For The People, by F. F., Hartford, Conn.]

In viewing the present labor movement, especially that part of it which styles itself the pure and simple craft union, one is forced to admit the adage that history repeats itself, either as a tragedy or as a farce. Although all over a struggle is going on about the jurisdiction of one craft over the other, thus imitating the craft guilds of bygone days, very few of the people involved therein, have any clear conception of the model they unconsciously try to imitate.

The writer has stood on the borders of two historical epochs, as it were: the feudal guild system and the modern or capitalist mode of production; and, for the benefit of those who are interested in the affairs of by-gone days, a few curious incidents will be related by him.

It will not be necessary to explain to the student of history, that no sysem, whether economic or political, no matter how prominent it may be at a given period, was ever introduced at once; but, on the contrary, each preceding system, having performed its historic function, gradually brought about a new system; which better answered the conditions of life than the former one; and, although bloody upheavals generally took place in the effort of one system to subdue the other, no matter on whose side victory finally settled, there always was a period where the two systems were in vogue at the same time, one in a full-fledging, the other in an embryonic condition. Naturally, under such conditions, the mandates of either system could not be executed with the same exactness and promptitude, as if only one system had full sway.

Such were the conditions when the writer was indentured to learn the trade of tailoring. The guild decreed how many years an apprentice had to learn his trade before he could become a journeyman. At that time the term was fixed at four years, or at three years, when a cerain amount had to be paid to the master. Board and lodging were given directly by the master, but no other pay whatever to the apprentice during apprenticeship. There were often two or three apprentices to one master, but surely, almost without exception, the smallest cockroach of a master had at least one apprentice; for, as a matter of fact, it saved the master the wages of a serving girl.

When the dreary years of apprenticeship had finally come to an end, in order to become a full fledged journeyman, the apprentice was required to make and finish certain garments. This generally was done on the premises of the master, but strictly speaking, it should have been done on the premises of the "oldmaster." the president of the guild, in order to be sure that the apprentice had, in reality, made the garment.

If the examination of the guildmasters proved to be satisfactory,—and in the years under consideration it was invariably the case—the apprentice received the much-desired certificate, duly signed and sealed with the insignia of the trade; but to be countersigned by the city authorities, which was readily done. It must be borne in mind that the guilds were official institutions, with recognized rights and privileges; in fact, they formed a part of the city government. On presentation of the certificate that an apprentice had properly learned his trade, he was entitled to receive his passport (wanderbook); and thus, at once became a sort of privileged character, to travel wherever he had a mind to, although under certain regulations; whereas the majority of mankind in those days were not permitted to leave their native heath.

In order to reach the final goal, to become a master, it was compulsory with journeymen that they travel a certain number of years and also visit and work in certain cities; all of which was duly entered in the passbook; without which no work could be secured. But in case work was accepted the passbook had to be deposited at police headquarters and would be returned to the proper owner only on a certificate duly signed by the master for whom one had worked last. The entries in the passbook were always duly signed and the seal affixed by the respective police authorities, and generally certified to the statement, as to when the possessor had entered and left the city. But if he had violated any of the numerous and silly laws, this, of course, was entered also. Consequently, many a poor devil was always under police surveillance on account of "crimes" which practically amounted to nothing; but which, nevertheless, were the means of endless chicanery and malice by the brutal police.

But let us suppose a journeyman had avoided the numerous traps and was otherwise efficient and ready to settle down for himself. The next step was to announce his intention to the guild; and a time would be fixed when he was to perform his masterpiece. Granted that his masterpiece is found acceptable and that he has returned to his native city, the whole performance is rather simple and ends there and then for good. But the foregoing performance became quite an intricate affair, if it occurred not in the apprentice's native, but in another city. For no one could be admitted as a master unless he was also a citizen of that particular city. To transfer, in those days, the right of citizenship from one place to another, was not merely a very tedious affair, but a costly one, too. Quite often affairs were still more aggravated by the fact that the future wife of the would-be master was also a "foreigner." To overcome all these obstacles it required often several years before a settlement was effected.

From a modern point of view, here the question may arise, if it was such a hard task to become a master, why not drop the whole thing, get married and work for the other fellow? But here's the rub! Under this system no journeyman was allowed to contract a legal marriage; therefore, if he had any intention to enter the bonds of matrimony, he was compelled to become a master.

To avoid any misunderstanding or to create a wrong impression, it should be remembered what was said at the beginning of this sketch, that different systems at certain periods overlap each other. In this particular instance the above described conditions prevailed in those trades which maintained their old guild character, notably, shoemakers, tailors, joiners and others; whereas, on the other hand, a few trades had already developed into manufacture, as the textile trades, or those trades where individuality could not maintain itself so easily as the building trades. In these latter instances, married journeymen were already in existence, when such classes were still prohibited in the former category.

It was in the early 70s of the last century, when the writer, quite a young fellow then, was financial secretary of the tailors' union in the city of Bremen, Germany; and, in accordance with the conditions of that time, every tailor had to be a member of the union. As every member had some direct dealings with the financial secretary, it was quite natural that hardly any tailor of that time was better known than your humble writer. So, one day he was introduced to two old tailors, quite white headed, to be sure, with the explanation that, in order to make their sweethearts wives, they had turned cigarmakers, of course, several years ago; but were now again working at the tailoring trade. That was quite an interesting statement and on further inquiries the following facts were learned:

Both old tailors were "foreigners," that is to say, Germans by birth, but not born in the city of Bremen. To become a citizen in that proud old Hansa city was quite an affair; admission in the master guild of that city was quite equally so. Anyway, for one reason or the other they could not manage to overcome the obstacles. But, on the other hand, following the impulse of all young people, both had been engaged to be married for many a year, but without the slightest prospect of realizing the desired end.

Cigarmaking is comparatively a new trade and it seems that either it never was a guild in the old sense, or that soon after its inception, it branched out into manufacture. But whatever the real cause may be, it is a fact that a so-called journeyman cigarmaker cou'd enter a legal marriage, when the same thing was still prohibited to journeymen of other trades.

As the manufacture of cigars had developed already to quite an industrial factor, it proved for our lovers the only solution, if they ever intended to reach the desired harbor of matrimony, to become cigarmakers, and they did so.

But gradually all these silly restrictions, these jurisdictional fights, disappeared, partly on account of lax enforcement and partly for the simple reason that they all had outlived their usefulness; and, therefore, could not be enforced anymore, until finally the whole thing was decreed out of existence by legal enactment.

As soon as the legal entanglements had abated, which always had played a prominent role in controlling and restricting membership while the guilds were in full bloom, our tailor-cigarmakers returned to their old trade, and very likely have closed their days as they originally started them. And so to-day, thanks to the modern guilds, the pure and simple unions, do we find men temporarily forced out of their trades, only to return to them when favorable conditions present themselves. History repeats itself, both as a tragedy and a farce.

GORMAN AND O'DOWD

HAVE A BATTLE ROYAL OVER THE QUESTION OF BOND, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

[Written for The People, by B. S. Frayne, Cincinnati, O.]

Gorman—Is that yourself, O'Dowd?

O'Dowd—Faith an its none other.

Gorman—Begob, its well ye look, man, phin ye have a clane shurt, an a clane shave.

O'Dowd—Shure its meself coold stan along side of any man, an not suffer be the comparisun, if I had me rights.

Gorman—Thrue for ye. Its a foine bit of a man ye are, an its not that I'd be afther sayin to many more.

O'Dowd—I can hold me own wid the best of em, if it is meself that says it.

Gorman—An its no wan knows that same bether nor I, shure its yurself that gave promise of bein a great man, an it wus none other that sid that, than father McGuire at home on the old sod.

O'Dowd—Don't lets be talkun of the old place, Tom accushla, it makes the heart in me sore.

Gorman—An its me own blades phin I thinks of the old place.

O'Dowd—Well thin, as that yung scamp of a grandsun of yurn wood say, "lets cut it out." Wasn't it last thusda avenin I saw yea thrapsain down the strate wid young Mary Gallager? Shure phat the divil do on old buck like yea want cavortin roun wid a yung thing like Mary?

Gorman—Be the soul of me, I do belave its jealous ye are?

O'Dowd—Dont be fulish man. Shure I dandled her muthter an me knee phin she were a baby.

Gorman—The same did I. Shure it was only fulin wid ye, I was, Terrance, it was takin Mary to a lecthure I were.

O'Dowd—A lecthure was it, bedad Gorman its intelectual ye do be gettin, an phat was the lecthure about; if I may be askin?

Gorman—Munisepul ownership. An its meself that's thinkin at last things will go rite phin the people can be made to see phat kin be accomplished be ownin an conthrolin the pooblic yootilitees.

O'Dowd—Is it shure ye are that yur thinkin? Dont ye think its quite possible that yur lettin the munisepul orithur do your thinkin for ye?

Gorman—Divil a bit man; shure its plane as plane can be.

O'Dowd—Is it indade; would ye be afther explanin it to me?

Gorman—Wid the greatest av pleashure. Now do ye see, we are bein robbed rite an lift, be the owners of the gas plant——

O'Dowd—Wan moment, if ye plase. Phin did yea begin usin gas Gorman?

Gorman—Shure man alive, I'm not the whole communithy.

O'Dowd—I'm not sayin ye are, but cant ye answer me quistion?

Gorman—Av coorse, an I will. I dont use no gas.

O'Dowd—So I was thinkin; prosade.

Gorman—Its nuthin of the kind I'll do. Shure phat the divil wood the mnuisepul orithor do, if some wan went at him that way? Its me thats thinkin, he'd drap the subject, an begob I'll not say another wurd. An as yur so smart, perhaps yea'd be afther tellin us somthin about mnuisepul ownership yurself.

O'Dowd—I will that, an do ye be payin attinshin. Its me that wood advise ye to put yur thoomb in wan ear, phile I spake in the other; an mayhap phat I say will stay in that nut of yurs.

Gorman—Shure the divil take ye for an insultin thyrant. I'll not be stayin in the coompany of sich an onrasonable human bane so I wont; an its to the impty air ye can blather, so thare!

O'Dowd—Come back, Gorman, come back man, an dont be actin like a child. Shure the divil take ye, yea'd tax the patiance of a saint; come here to me an listen to phat I have to say.

Gorman—Is it like a rasonable human bane an a frind yea'll be talkin to me? an not like a wild injun, if so I'll listin to yea.

O'Dowd—Av coorse, Gorman, av coorse man; shure phat the divil makes ye so peevish? Is it cutin yur sicond sit of tathe ye be?

Gorman—Be the soul of me! If it was any other than yurself that sid that to me, it'ud be layin at me feet he'd be at this minit.

O'Dowd—Shure dont I know that as well as yurself, Gorman. Its only old frinds sich as we two, can be talkin to aich other so fray anaisy.

Gorman—Begob thats the thruth an no lie. Werent it somthin about munisepul ownership ye were sayin, Terrance?

O'Dowd—It were, an if ye'll listin an learn, I'll consider me toime well spint, its not many woold take the thruble I am takin wid ye, Tom, me ould frind.

Gorman—Shure I'm much obliged to ye, Terrance; but there's faults an both sides, an its because we know how to take aich other we gets along so well.

O'Dowd—It is so, Tom. Now give me your attinshun an I'll tell ye phat munisepal ownership is. It is not munisepul ownership at all at all, they only calls it that to catch the poor sucker of a wurkinman. Its bond ownership. The muniseppaluty gits phat is called a pooblic utility, relacein the individual owners frum all raysponsibility, an shoulderin that raysponsibility itself, an shoulderin the bonded det, an phile the city runs the buisness the rale owners, the fellas that owns the bonds, go thravlin, an thin cums in the politicul grafter, an the city in a short toime foinds out it have a red elephant an its hands; phat was a good payin invistmint fur the indevidual, is a poor wan fur the city. Not only can it not make both inds mate, but it capes goin into det; for do ye see me frind? all the supplies it nades to conduct its buisness wid, must be bought thrugh the politicul politicshun, an ivery toime it buys sumthin, it buys a gold brick. It pays more nor the market price fur iverything, do ye see? An it becooms the common prey of ivery thafe in the politicul machane, both, both big an little. An phare the private owner culd fire a man cot stalin, the city cant for the machane pertects him. An many of the private owners are tickled to death, an are ankshus to sell out to the city for they in rayality wood still be the owners, havin the bonds; but bein shut off of the raysponsibility, do ye see? Tom, me boy, ye must learn, that ye, as a mimber of the wurkin class, are robbed not as a consumer but as a producer. An all measures of reform, are at the very best, makeshifts. An nuthin will avail, but poseshun of the tools of producshun; an ivery mesure of reform retards the movement that will result in the economic emansipashun of the wurkin class. Munisepul ownership under the prisint systum, wood be worse nor private ownership.

Gorman—Its me that would almost give me own rite hand to see that munisepul ownership orithor an yurself, O'Dowd, an the stand in debate.

O'Dowd—Faith an its small good 'twood do ye to see us an the stand, if ye dident hear us.

Gorman—Bad luck to ye, there ye go agin. Is it thrying to pick a quarel wid me ye are, O'Dowd, that ye remark ivery little slip of the tongue?

O'Dowd—Divil a bit, Tom, but its thryin to taich ye I am, but its not a very promisin scholar ye are.

Gorman—Its me thats thinkin theres somthin wrang wid yur liver, its Branigan has somthin will cure ye. Come an, Terrence; we'll go over an have wan.

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Industrial Workers of the World

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT UNION TEMPLE, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., JULY 10, 1905.

BY DANIEL DE LEON.

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NATIONAL SECRETARY, S. L. P. OF GREAT BRITAIN.

AS TO THE SITUATION IN COLORADO

SECTION SOUTH HUDSON AGAIN ENDORSED.

I.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Cleveland Socialist Labor Party, has endorsed the resolution moved by Section South Hudson.

Frank Bohn,
Acting National Secretary.

New York, September 5.

II.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Essex County, Socialist Labor Party, has endorsed the resolution moved by Section South Hudson.

G. A. Johnson, Organizer.

Newark, N. J., September 7.

III.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I do not agree with the Cincinnati Press Committee, still less with comrade Brearcliff of Seattle. While the Colorado State Committee could have waited for a referendum vote of the Party to permit its endorsement of Haywood, which permission it will surely obtain anyhow, I do not consider the matter important by any means. This will not be the first time even in the short history of the Party's existence, where the "constitution followed the flag."

The Cincinnati Press Committee's statement:—"The main question at issue between the revolutionary Socialists in the S. P. and S. L. P. were the tactical differences between the two organizations, such as State Autonomy, Immediate demands, etc."—is not correct. Between the revolutionary Socialists in the S. P. and S. L. P. there are no differences whatever, for this we have had ample proof of in the New Jersey Conference. There is, however, a difference in tactics between the non-revolutionary S. P. men and the revolutionary S. L. P., and that difference is, and has been, the trade union question. The State autonomy and Immediate demands of the S. P. are the opportunist companions of an opportunist trade union policy; they stand and they fall with that policy, and it is childish to compare the action of the Colorado comrades, prompted as it was by the revolutionary instinct of those men in this exceptionally acute stage of their conflict, with their capitalist persecutors, with the State autonomy principles of the S. P.

Brearcliff's question whether it is a working class issue that Wm. D. Haywood shall be Governor of Colorado is still more inapt. It is not a question of leadership or governorship, but a matter of lodging an effective protest against the mine-owners' conspiracy and of rousing the working class to the state of affairs. To do that Haywood must be endorsed and right heartily, too. The organization will always be ready "to follow the flag," constitutional baggage and all, if that flag be in the hands of stalwarts leading an attack on the enemy's fortifications.

Abraham Levine.

New York, Aug. 28, 1906.

IV.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Colorado Socialist Labor Party State Executive Committee declarations in favor of Wm. D. Haywood's nomination for Governor upon Socialist Party principles, seems strangely weak to the writer, who, although recognizing in Wm. D. Haywood a comrade loyal to our class, for which cause he is confined in one of the many Hell holes of capitalism, cannot convince myself that the action of the S. E. C. of Colorada is pardonable.

If I understand the declarations of the S. E. C. correctly, they have decided to indorse and support comrade Haywood because of his membership in the I. W. W. and what they believe te be his individual principles. Would the same action be taken by the S. E. C. if comrade Haywood were nominated upon a Democratic, Republican, Hearst or Union Labor platform? Any one of which is just as eligible to the support of the Socialist Labor Party as the Socialist Party.

The S. E. C. advises that the S. L. P. members of Colorado withdraw from the party until after election. If they were members of the Socialist Party, this advise would not seem so ridiculous, as the S. P. will tolerate any form of treason; but can those members who previously confessing a violation of the principles of the S. L. P. be allowed membership again? "When election is over we will again unite with the Party of our choice," etc. A bold confession that they not only recognize a volation of the Party principles but also of their own individual principles.

"Some may think it strange we take the stand we do as our Party is the same the world over, etc." What is meant by "Our Party the same the world over." Does the S. E. C. mean to infer that the S. L. P. and S. P. are the same? if so I should have remained in the Socialist Party. Is the Socialist Party's reactionary principles and tactics such that a revolutionary Socialist can support a candidate run upon them. No matter who that candidate might be, or what his individual principles may be? Can that candidate be any better than the principles upon which he is elected? Grant that he can and does prove to be better through violation of the platform that elected him, is he not a traitor to the Party which elected him and unfit for an office of trust.

"Working class solidarity not an empty dream." It seems to me that the S. E. C. is indulging in a hideous night mare. The Socialist Labor Party has taught solidarity and no compromise, if it has taught anything. How can the Socialist Labor Party members of Colorado hope to vote an S. P. ticket without compromising with the capitalist class, when they are conscious of the fact that the S. P. is but a party of reform which accrues to Capitalism?

Comrade Haywood belongs to an economic organization which declares "an injury to one the concern of all." The S. L. P. has stood for such principles through thick and thin. Comrade Haywood is nominated upon a political platform which declares, through party tactics," an injury to one is the concern of none. Save yourself who can." Is it the principles of a party of the whole which should be supported, or the individual? I say this with the deepest respect and feeling to comrade Haywood, for whose liberation along with our other comrades, Moyer, Pettibone and St. John, I stand committed to any move the working class makes to liberate them, and could I bring myself to believe that this act of the Colorado S. E. C. was a move in that direction, I would try to look at it with new seeing eyes.

Comrade Haywood stands upon the correct industrial principle, but does the political upon which he is nominated coincide with the industrial? I ask this in reference to that part of the S. E. C.'s statement. "The principles you stand for, Socialism and Industrial Unionism, we will defend." Can they defend Socialism or Industrial unionism by voting an S. P. ticket in Colorado, where, no doubt, the S. P. has embraced the I. W. W., while in other states, the party they would vote for are trying by every means, fair and foul, to stamp the I. W. W. into oblivion? is this act, a compromise for the benefit of the whole of the working class or for that part who reside in Colorado? Either way. Ye Gods and little fishes!

"Duty of every Socialist to center their fight in Colorado," etc. How does the S. E. C. hope or expect to accomplish the desired end through the Socialist Party? Has the S. E. C. of Colorado found in the S. P. the correct principles and tactics for a revolutionary Socialist aud Industrialist to follow? to bring the working class to see the necessity of united action along Socialist and Industrial lines?

I heartily agree "That working class solidarity as taught by the S. L. P. is more than an empty dream and dearer than a party name." But how in the name of Moses can the S. E. C. hope to see such solidarity through a disgruntled political party such as the S. P., who have a different brand of Socialism for each state and territory, and different brands of unionism; no national policy, state autonomy, local option, a party controlled by middle class grafters and labor fakirs, within whose ranks a working man or woman experiences more of the class struggle than they do in any mill, factory or workshop.

"Class solidarity" along S. P. lines, as well try the scheme along Democratic lines.

The name "Socialist Labor Party" is material at the present time, as it draws a line deeper than the trackless sea, between the S. P. brand of reform, and the S. L. P. brand of Revolution. When the class-conscious revolutionary forces of both parties, meet and unite upon the class conscious revolutionary uncompromising principles such as the S. L. P. has taught, if a majority agree to a change of name, I am committed to the will of the majority, but until then I say place high and untarnished the name S. L. P. It represents a principle that should be dearer than a cmopromise, a principle which is worthy of fighting for even unto death.

I left the S. P. because I couuld not find time to fight non-socialists on the outside, as I was kept busy fighting non-socialists on the inside. After 4 years active service in the S. P. and the past 2 in the S. L. P., I have discovered the difference in the two parties, viz the S. L. P. is the pure food; the S. P. is the garbage barrel.

And now comes forward one of our S. E. C.'s justifying their compromise with a garbage pile, with the cry, "Ecce Homo." Will some one of them explain more clearly as I feel assured there are others who are at sea.

M. Shra.

Los Angeles, Cal., August 21.

V.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Commenting on the letter "As to the Haywood Nomination," and the resolution (proposed by Section South Hudson, N. J.), which appeared in the Weekly People of August 25, will say that a full discussion by the party will aid in clarifying the minds of some Socialist Labor Party members who seem to think it very important that the Socialist Labor Party of Colorado should have "freedom of action." I, for one, earnestly wish that Brother Haywood had been nominated on a bona-fide Socialist ticket, that he stood on a class conscious platform, and had a working class conception of Socialism, and its obligations.

Now, I contend that a logical discussion of the Colorado stiuation is not possible, except that the membership of the Socialist Labor Party have read Brother Haywood's letter of acceptance and the Socialist party platform that he is standing by, in which we find the endorsement (by the S. P. State organization of Colorado), of the National S. P. platform.

This one act condemns them in the estimation of a proletarian S. L. P. member.

A pamphlet is printed and being distributed in this State, which includes the letter of acceptance, the platform, and candidates of the S. P. of Colorado.

I understand it is printed by the W. F. of M., and, by the way, bears the label of the "pure and simplers."

I would suggest that the pamphlet be reprinted in the columns of The People to guide our membership in a thorough discussion.

Fraternally submitted,
J. W. Hawkins.

Denver, Colo., August 29.

VI.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—If the Colorado situation serves any purpose at all as far as the Socialist Labor Party is concerned, it only serves to show that there exists in some parts of our ranks what outsiders rightly call fanaticism. In this case we see men holding fast with blind devotion to a set of rules when a situation arises which we feel demands the yielding of those self-imposed restrictions. And the fear of being accused traitors by the watch-dogs of our party has made the Colorado comrades squirm to find a way out of an unlooked for case. Some of our members are trying to decide this case by the light of our party constitution and the constructions so far placed thereon. Cannot these men see that we are not made for the constitution, but the constitution is made for us? And when we find ourselves tied by one of our self-imposed restrictions, why not abrogate it?

The Colorado situation cannot be decided by the rule of three. Haywood may be a Socialist party man, and the Socialist party may have different views from ours as to the I. W. W., but that is beside the question in this case. The matter before us is that of intrepid labor leaders being railroaded for their intrepidity. We, as class conscious workingmen, recognize that the same dose can be and will be meted out to those of us who do the same as our Western brothers. Therefore, in rallying to the support of Haywood, we are telling the capitalist that his legal chicanery will not stead him. We will demonstrate to that brigand that we have our moral and civil code the same as he has his.

Let the article in the Socialist Labor Party constitution be suspended, and let the Socialist Labor Party help out in that fight. Had I been in Colorado my suggestion would have been in order to do the job more quickly, endorse the nomination outright and leave it to the party organization of the land for CONFIRMATION.

Yours fraternally,
Edmund Seidel.

New York, September 1.

VII.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Louisville, Ky., has decided by unanimous vote against the movement to suspend certain parts of the Party constitution in order that our Colorado comrades may support the S. P. ticket in that State at the coming November election. Section Louisville is not unmindful of the great services Wm. D. Haywood has rendered the working class in the task of building up a sound economic organization of labor, as he has done in the Western Federation of Miners and later in the launching of the Industrial Workers of the World.

We are second to no body of men in honoring and loving Wm. D. Haywood for the work he has done for our class on the economic field, but our pride in and love for the Socialist Labor Party can be no less.

We are willing to follow Haywood where Haywood is right, but farther than this we cannot go. We must decline to accept responsibility for the sort of politics the Socialist party stands for whose nomination Haywood has accepted along with its platform declaration in favor of defending and "preserving the idea of liberty in which the nation was born."

Wm. D. Haywood presided as chairman over the convention that organized the Industrial Workers of the World, which declares in its preamble in favor of "all the toilers coming together on both the economic and political fields to take and hold that which they produce." Yet the "Miners' Magazine," of which Haywood is said to be a director, has advised its readers to support in Pennsylvania at the polls the A. F. of L. men running on the S. P. ticket in that State as against I. W. W. men who are candidates on the Socialist Labor Party ticket.

That advice was given in June. Haywood has had nearly three months' time in which to repudiate responsibility for that advice; and up to date he has not done so. And until he does repudiate it we must accept the advice of the "Miners' Magazine" in this matter as a correct expression of Haywood's wishes.

This is a clear cut desertion by Haywood of his I. W. W. comrades in Pennsylvania for their and his capitalist A. F. of L. adversaries in that State. Section Louisville declines to stand for that sort of thing Wm. D. Haywood is decidedly against the A. F. of L. in the West and especially in Colorado; but he appears to be disposed to tolerate its domination of his political party in the East. Section Louisville is opposed to A. F. of Hellism whether in the East or West, whether on the economic field or on the political field as the candidates of the Socialist party.

About a year ago Local Omaha of Haywood's Socialist party, made a motion in that organization that the S. P. endorse the Industrial Workers and pledge to the I. W. W. its support, and Local Omaha failed to get seconds enough to its motion to bring the matter to a vote of the membership.

In the last few months Local New Orleans of the S. P., made the same motion, but up to this writing it has not been able to secure enough seconds to get the question submitted to a vote of the rank and file. And yet the State of Colorado has quite a number of locals of the S. P.

There certainly cannot be very much of an I. W. W. movement in the S. P. when the Industrial Workers in that organization cannot muster strength enough even to get a vote on the question.

The Socialist Labor Party has not deserted its colors in the past. It cannot afford to desert them now, not even for the sake of the political fortunes of Wm. D. Haywood

The S. L. P. of Colorado should name its own candidates, and support them loyally, let the difficulties be great as they may.

A vote for the candidates of the Socialist Labor Party in Colorado even in this campaign would be as strong a protest against the outrages of which Haywood has been the victim as would a vote for the S. P. candidates; for the S. L. P. has never anywhere at any time compromised with capitalist political parties while Haywood's S. P. has done so repeatedly.

The Socialist Labor Party is here, not for the individual alone however good or great the individual, but for the entire working class; AND THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY MAY NOT, EVEN TEMPORARILY, DESERT THAT CLASS FOR THE INDIVIDUAL ON EITHER THE POLITICAL OR THE ECONOMIC FIELD.

Jas. H. Arnold,
Organizer Section Louisville, Ky.

September 2.

OPEN LETTER

TO THE CITIZENS OF TONOPAH, NEV., BY HERBERT T. SHAW, PRESIDENT OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD LOCAL IN THAT CITY.

Tonopah, Nev., August 29.—As there is no paper here which is fair to the I. W. W. cause, and they have refused us space to disprove the misrepresentations made against us, and as I am president of the I. W. W. local here in Tonopah the cowardly enemy are using base, unmitigated prevaracations against me with the niggardly hope, desire and intention to throw odium upon our grand cause, therefore, I beg leave to use a little of your valuable space to state my exact position to the intelligent wage slave and the public in general of Tonopah.

There is a story going the rounds misrepresenting my statement at a public meeting in regards to what I said about the American flag.

Before giving my exact remarks in regards to the same, permit me to say, appearing before the public, as I do, in the capacity of a public speaker, upon a theme comparatively new to most of the unthinking people, and extremely unpopular, I am by no means insensible to the embarrassments and ignorant prejudices that surround me. Were I to address the public upon any other subject than that of scientific Socialism I should appear before you with other feelings than those that pervade my breast. It is by no means an enviable task to step aside from the long beaten path of science into the unexplored and trackless regions of solitude and science. By so doing, and daring to think for myself, I am well aware that I assume no very enviable position as it regards popularity. Independent thought and fearless expression have ever drawn forth the scoffs and sneers of that portion of our race who have adopted, without investigation, the scientific opinions of others. I refer to those only who have received their ideas from others by inheritance as they did their real estate. For the one they never labored and for the other they never thought.

Such persons, though professing to be learned, and perchance even claiming to be the guardians of science and peace are, nevertheless, their greatest enemies; and by exerting their influenc in favor of violence, to maintain old opinions, however absurd and against any innovations, however true, useful or grand, are checking the mighty march of intellect. They are clogs of more than leaden weight hanging upon the chariot wheels of science that are rolling through our world. It commenced its career at the breaking morn of creation, with but few passengers on board, and has continued its course with increasing speed and growing glory down to the present moment. It now travels with the brilliancy and rapidity of the lightning's blaze and even compels the very lightning to speak in a familiar voice to man! Yes; they even write, not only their porky gambols on the bosom of the dark cloud, but they write on paper, and transmit human thought as swift as thought can move.

If no human being had dared to hazard the expression of an original thought, then nothing in the realms of science would have been disclosed by speech, nor penned in books. A dreary, barren waste, wrapped in solitude and night, would have reigned for human contemplation. But instead of this frightful picture of desolation, we see those fruitful fields of mental and moral beauty, so rich in the scenery of thought, and in endless variety, present themselves to our view. A secret rapture of thrilling delight fills the heart as we glance over this lovely scene, on which human research has thrown a splendor surpassing that of the noontide blaze.

Had not some master spirits dared to freely speak and write their thoughts, then those pretended friends of science, who now oppose everything that may offer to them both new and strange, would have been destitute of that knowledge they obtained from books; and not daring to think for themselves, they would have remained in mental night. But as before remarked, that this science of scientific Socialism should meet with opposition from that class of scientific men, who always stand watching the direction in which the breeze of popularity may chance to blow with the strongest force, and who are anxious, through these means, to bring themselves into notice and thus gain a momentary fame from the passing crowd, is nothing strange. It only proves the fact that scientific Socialism is, in the infancy of its being, destined to share the fate of all great and useful sciences, that now stand unshaken in the republic of letters. All in their infancy, received from such men a like opposition, and upon their founders they freely breathed out their derision, scorn and sneers.

Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood, and disclosed it to the world. He was opposed and derided, and much of that talent, learning and cunning we have referred to, was enlisted against him. They sought to paralyze the towering wing of his Genius; to blast his reputation; to wither the fairest flowers of his domestic love, hope, and joy; and to hurl his briliant discovery from the light of day to the darkness of night. But Harvey's name stands immortal on the records of true fame, and the blood still continues to frolic in crimson streams through its living channels, while his learned opposers are forgotten. Galileo discovered the rotation of this globe on its axis. So great was the opposition of the learned powers combined against him that they arraigned him and his theory at the august and awful bar of humbug. There they fairly tried him and his discovery under the splendid and majestic witnesses of derision, sneer and scorn, and the court very gravely decided that his discovery was a heresy and that he must openly acknowledge it to be so to the world. To this sentence he submitted—acknowledged his theory to be a heresy, but remarked that he nevertheless believed it true. Galileo lives in the brightest of history. That sentence did not arrest the globe in its mighty course. It still continues to roll on its axis as he discovered and proclaimed, while the learned opposers of his theory, who courted popular favor at the expense of honor, are sunk into merited oblivion.

On down the pathways of human progression to the present day falsehood and scorn, has been unmercifully hurled at the Genius who has dared to step aside from the narrow path of our fathers. The Socialist who dares appear upon the public arena in the cause of suffering humanity is derided and mocked as a silly-headed fool, a visionary dreamer, villified and cartooned with the express purpose of exciting violence and anarchy. But the immutable laws of economy demonstrate the practicability of the advocated New Era—universal co-operation—to the intelligent thinkers of to-day. The champions of this cause will sparkle forth as the brightest gems in the diadem of humanity, live in the most brilliant blaze of fame, remembered as men of genius, those as the greatest men of the universe, for their deeds will be graven upon the hearts of the millions of slaves to-day who will be liberated from the chains and shackles of slavery, misery and suffering, while the opposers of this grand, magnnficent discovery, in the advancement of human evolution, who do not scruple, to use every unfair means in their power to retard the onward march of advancement of the human family will sink into the shades of unremembered nothingness, silent and forgotten. The clouds and mists of their own evanescent fame have become their winding sheet.

The daily and weekly papers have chosen to represent me as saying at my open air meeting: to Hell with the American flag; that we would put the red flag above the national flag.

In all fairness and justice nothing was ever farther from the truth. They dare not quote me correctly. What I said was this: I was showing up the criminal acts of the class in power in Colorado during the late strike, referred to their unlawful acts of deportation, intimidation, etc., and stated that when the attention of the authorities were called to the fact that they were violating the constitution of the United States McClelland remarked: "To Hell with the constitution; we are not living by the constitution." Then I went on and stated that no crime was too heinous for the ruling or capitalist class to commit to further their purposes, that under the folds of the Stars and Stripes the American wage slaves had been slaughtered at Chicago, Brooklyn, Homestead, Buffalo and Coeur d'Alene, while upon strike; that it was our duty as intelligent American citizens to arrest the flag from the enemy and pirates, and give it once more its station in the nation as the emblem of liberty, freedom and equality.

In conclusion, let me say, True fame is not the birthright of the hero. The blaze of glory that has for ages encircled his head, and with its brilliancy so long dazzled the world, is beginning to grow dim. The laurels that decorate his sullen brow have been gathered at the cannon's mouth, from a soil enriched with human gore, and watered by the tears of bereavement. That fancied pinnacle of glory on which he proudly stands has been gained by conquest and slaughter. His way to it lay over thousands of his fellow creatures, whose warm hearts had ceased to throb; and the music that followed his march was the widow's moan and the orphan's wail. True fame does not lie here. It sounds not in the cannon't roar, the clashing steel, the rattling drum, nor in the frightful crash of resounding, arms! It is not heard in martial thunder. It is not seen in village on fire nor in Moscows conflagration that ocean of flame—nor at Manila Bay, or the charge of the Big Stick or spike club Teddy, at Kittle Hill charge; those scenes of capitalist, bloodthirsty villiany and profit squeezing desires.

True fame breathes not in the deep heaving sigh of despairing love, nor draws its immortality from dying groans on field of war, neither is it found in an editor's vilifying pen, which is the tool of capitalism lost to all sense of decency and honer, truth being a virtue which they neither comprehend nor understand. Nor in a criminal's unjust and unfounded, incitement to anarchy and violence by a cartoonist's nightmare of a feverish and imbecilic brain cartoon in a daily paper.

True fame consists in the LOFTY ASPIRATIONS AFTER INTELLECTUAL AND MORAL TRUTH FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE HUMAN FAMILY; and when these are found and cherished, that so deep will be the convictions of duty sustained by sterling honor, that no popularity—no bribes of wealth and splendor—nor fear of losing one's business, nor a job from a capitalist master—no fear of frowns, nor even the hazard of life exposed to wasting tortures shall deter that man or woman from expressing and maintaining such truth. The one who does this possesses true and righteous fame.

Should the scoffers of rising science and imbecilic cartoonists challenge me to such examples of true fame ever being set on earth, I would point them to the perfect specimens on the pages of literature of our scientific Socialism. I would point them to the early expounders of Socialism in the majority of whose virtue, honor and firmness in proclaiming truth, language is impoverished, all human description fails, and the living light of eloquence is darkened forever.

Yours for the Revolution,
Herbert T. Shaw.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

Subscription price of the Weekly People: 50 cents a year; 25 cents for six months.

One half the world must sweat and groan, that the other half may dream. —Longfellow.

GLEANINGS 'LONG THE ROAD.

Gompers has added an initial to his name. Hitherto his "nom brilliant" was Samuel Gompers. On the bill-posts of Youngstown, O., his name appeared in big letters as Samuel P. Gompers, on the list of promised orators for Labor Day. What the P stands for is a subject of considerable discussion in Youngstown labor circles. Some of the guesses are unprintable. The most generally accepted guess is that the P stands for Perry, in honor of one of the names common in the Belmont family.

• • •

One Sol Fieldmann, a New York City pure and simple political Socialist, is reported to have stated in Youngstown that he had a private talk, long and heart to heart, with Debs, in the course of which talk Debs admitted to him that the I. W. W. was all wrong and he would have nothing more to do with it. Since Debs' Labor Day speech at the mammoth celebration in New Castle, Pa., where Debs deservedly roasted the A. F. of L. and urged his hearers to leave that old stranded and infamous ship, and join the I. W. W.—a speech that was preceded just one day by the Daily People of Sunday, September 2, containing a photograph of an autograph letter by Bebel absolutely repudiating certain allegations imputed to Bebel against the Socialist Labor Party by one Alexander Rosen—the opinion prevails that the said Fieldmann and the said Rosen are twins.

• • •

The "body-blow," announced and gloried over in advance by the New Castle capitalist "News" as having been dealt to the I. W. W. Labor Day demonstration at New Castle, turned out to be a veritable pop-gun blow. The "body-blow," it will be remembered, was the engagement by the Youngstown craft Union leaders of the illustrious Benjaminimum Hanford as the star performer at their Labor Day affair in Youngstown. The "body-blow" was expected to keep the Youngstown working class in Youngstown and drain New Castle of its celebrants. By actual count only sixty-four men, including the band, left New Castle for Youngstown, while the cars from Youngstown were taxed to their utmost with workingmen to New Castle. The "celebration" in Youngstown looked like a funeral; in New Castle it was glorious. St. John could not be present. His trial was called. Debs, Sherman and myself were the speakers.

• • •

From so far and wide was the influx to the New Castle celebration that there were representatives even from Toledo, O. Thus the news reached New Castle that the pure and simple political Socialist Mailly and his paper had been long tottering to their fall—he by reason of the general dislike conceived for him on account of his bullyragging and pretentous ignorance, besides his habit of back-biting, it by reason of its utter worthlessness. It is said he and it might have staggered along a little longer but for one circumstance. That circumstance was the praises bestowed upon both by Charley Martin of Tiffin, O., the "Weeping Charley" who got his nickname at the 1893 G. A. of the K. of L., where he wept at the "rascally conduct of the Anarchists and Socialists" who threw Powderly down when this gentleman was convicted of having appropriated for his salary the bulk of the funds collected for the Homestead and Coer d'Alene strikers. The support of "Weeping Charley" precipitated the collapse of Mailly and his "best Socialist paper in the world."

• • •

Frank Feehan is now the district president of the United Mine Workers for this, the Pittsburg, district. Feehan is the successor of Pat Dolan who, it will be remembered, got himself into a tangle with John Mitchell during the botch made by Mitchell in his recent attempt at a "strike." When Feehan was running for the office he was approached by Mitchell. "I understand," said Mitchell to Feehan, "that you are a Socialist." "I WAS a Socialist," answered Feehan to Mitchell, "but am one no longer." Whereupon the Civic Federation, through its labor-lieutenant Mitchell, labelled Feehan: "Approved; safe and sound," and the sub-lieutentant was elected.

DANIEL DE LEON.

Pittsburg, Pa., September 6, 1906.

THE POLITICAL "HOUSE OF MIRTH."

These are days of Mirth. The house dedicated to the cheering goddess, is no longer located solely in Albany. It is now co-extensive with the entire nation. The "new movement" for "political independence" is responsible for the expansion. Jerome, Hearst, Bryan, Roosevelt, all are opposed to bosses and machines; and are busy bossing and constructing machines. Jerome says he must be "free and untrammeled"; and in order to make that possible he demands that the Democratic party obliterate itself by conforming to his wishes! This is "political independence" for Jerome for fair; but how about his constituents? Hearst, the great denouncer, via Brisbane, declares positively the Independence League platform must "express the principles I believe. * * * No other consideration will enter into the matter. * * * Every one endorsing the sentiments of the Independence party will be invited to support its candidates." Hearst!—he is It, with a capital I, which precludes the possibility of his "independent" supporters even performing the function of a period over that useful letter. And then there's Bryan, the peerles, independent Bryan! The democrats of Illinois elect Sullivan national committeeman. But Sullivan is a corporation officer and former opponent of Bryan; so Bryan, the peerless, independent Bryan fires him out of the party. Glorious "political independence"; glorious "rule of the people"! No longer will the Illinois democracy bow to the terrible "one-man power." With the occasional aid of an orator from Nebraska, it will now assert its sovereignty and take its proper place in the sisterhood of self-governing States! Finally, we have Roosevelt, the curber of trusts, rate regulator and square dealer to the people; fearless, upright, magnanimous and independent! This superior man is contesting the control of New York State with Boss Odell, simply to give the people "political independence" from the Harriman group of capitalists through the medium of the Morgan group; a Hobson's choice to be sure, but who will deny the good intentions accompanying its proffer? "Political Independence?!" It is to laugh! Under present economic conditions it spells autocracy, in favor of the class interests dominating the autocrat.

THE NEGRO AND SOCIALISM.

There has just closed at Atlanta, Georgia, a convention which cannot fail to interest Socialists and workingmen generally, because of the important basic principles it reflects. It was held by the Negro Business Men's League. The leaders of the League believe that without trades and property, the Negro is clamoring for political rights on an unsubstantial basis. They therefore urge technical education and the acquisition of wealth for industrial, professional, commercial and banking purposes; in brief, economic value and capital. They claim, that with these in the hands of their race, political rights will be inevitable. The Negro will then be a factor whose usefulness and possessions will make him great; he will then have the power to obtain political recognition and control. These Negro business men in thus building are giving forceful illustration to two great Socialist truths, namely, that political institutions reflect material conditions; and, political power is dependent on economic backing. Without such backing political victory is impossible.

These truths, made evident once more, are denied by uninformed workingmen and pure and simple Socialists. They argue that votes are all-sufficient; that political victories are self-sustaining; and so arguing oppose the organization of the working class on both the economic and political fields, in order that it may take and hold that which its labor produces. It is hoped that the lesson taught by the convention of the Negro Business Men's League, will convince them to the contrary. None are too humble to teach. "Out of the mouths of babes shall ye hear wisdom." And though the Negro is included among the "backward races", there are a few things that those who delight in regarding themselves as his superior can learn from him. Among them are the truths of Socialist philosophy, as illustrated in his endeavors to climb up and be something in modern society.

DOES IT PAY TO BE VERY RICH?

A monthly magazine recently asked the question, "Does it pay to be very rich?" A compilation of current facts were given that strongly indicated that it does not. The universal attacks upon and contempt for the very wealthy, arising from the many exposures of their immoralities, were cited. So also were their alleged nerve-racking responsibilities, together with the tendency in some quarters to prosecute the rich, and demand the enactment of laws curbing their activities and limiting their fortunes. While all this is significant of the times, it is unsatisfactory. It does not affect the primary reasons why great riches are not only desirable, but necessary; and, since they are both, are also profitable, according to modern standards. This is a point that needs elaboration and emphasis.

In the early part of the last century, the population of this country, almost generally entered into the production and distribution of wealth for profit, as individuals. Then tools were small, opportunities unlimited, so that it was easy for a man of small means to set up as a small capitalist, with abundant prospects of success. But with the growth of invention and competition all this changed. Larger and ever larger capital was required. This led to the amalgamation of small capitals in corporations. In turn, due to the same profound causes, there came an amalgamation of the large corporations into trusts. And now, thanks to the same great reasons still, we behold integralization, which, in plain words, means the amalgamation of the large trusts into one co-operative whole. The necessity for great concentrations of wealth and capital in industry, transportation, commerce and bank, so that costly inventions may be utilized and their destructive competition successfully met, created great riches, so that it not only pays to be very rich, from a present standpoint, but great riches are the only things that pay, i. e., realize profit, the be-all and end-all of modern life.

The question as to the profitableness of riches is primarily a question of the value of modern economic law; so that to ask "does it pay to be very rich", is equivalent to questioning the basis of modern society. It is, in one sense, like asking is civilization founded on capitalism worth the while? In this sense, the Socialist answers, it is not! Life, morality, childhood, womanhood, all that man holds dear is sacrificed to the modern necessity of having great riches that pay and of paying great riches to those who have. Under Socialism, with its collective capital and production for use, "Does it pay to be very rich?" will never be asked. The only question then heard will be a joyous, "Isn't life beautiful?" with the emphatic answer, "You bet it is!"

"THE TRUTH WILL MAKE YE FREE."

There is nothing so detrimental to labor as half, or one-third, truths. The truth—the whole truth—alone will make labor free. Such a statement as this following from the "United Mine Workers' Journal" of August 30 is but a one-third truth: "The average wages of American workmen is double that of the English and nearly treble that of the German workingman, according to statistics published by the Department of Labor, covering the year 1903." If the greater output of American workmen, compared to those mentioned, is considered, together with their relatively smaller share in the same and the greater cost of living, American labor will be found the cheapest labor in the world. Nominal wages are not a safe basis of comparison. Real wages, wages based on the amount of production and purchasing power, alone can answer the purpose. To use any other method is to fall into the quagmires of anti-immigration and "foreign cheap labor" prejudices and futilities. It is to turn labor against labor to the advantage of its despoilers. The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the whole truth, will save labor from the pitfalls of false premises and false conclusions; and make real improvement and emancipation possible. Spread the truth!

"PROSPERITY" ON EXHIBITION.

Dilation upon the "general prosperity the country is now enjoying," is all the vogue in the contemporaneous capitalist press. "Average figures" are produced to make evident that every man, woman and child of us has a bank account of $150; and the currency in circulation is heralded as being greater "per capita" than ever before. The population is, to all appearances, superlatively wealthy. However, with all this dilation, sufficient facts come to the surface to make the "general prosperity" theory look a little awry, its "average bank accounts" and "per capita" figures to the contrary notwithstanding. A charity organization, for example, publishes a statement showing 7,000 women, children and shop girls on its fresh air WAITING LIST—an indication that these are but a few of many too poor, yet anxious, to have a little vacation. "Rent riots" occur in the working class districts with increasing frequency; as the working class family finds that, despite "general prosperity," their means are decidedly limited; while the burdens imposed upon them are becoming proportionately more oppressive. Strikes against wage reductions may also be cited. But the latest and best indication of real conditions comes from Rahway, N. J., in a despatch dated September 5, which says: "About 200 men, trackmen and construction men, all employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, passed through this city at 2 o'clock this afternoon, all walking eastward and carrying their dinner pails. They were on a strike for more pay, demanding an increase of twenty-two cents a day, and had started for Jersey City from New Brunswick this morning. Their numbers were increased as they moved from section to section and induced others to join them. Several railroad detectives met them here and tried to induce them to return but failed. They were getting $1.43 and want $1.65 for a day's work."

These railroad men walk twenty miles to get a twenty-cent raise, because they are too poor to pay fare on the roads their labor built! Who would doubt "general prosperity," with its "averages" and "per capita" after that?

GOMPERS AND GOVERNMENT.

"Government," says Samuel Gompers, "is not platonic. It represents dominant interests." These are wise words and true; and sound like a quotation from Engels and Marx. Government is for the capitalist class; the interests of its members are the dominant interests. Government stands for that class because the members of the working class are taught by the Gomperses that the interests of the capitalists and the laborers are one. So tutored, they so believe; and so believing they vote Republican, Democrat and "Independent Labor," only to vote the capitalist class into power. Once the capitalist class is in power the working class soon learns that the interests of capitalist and laborer are not identical. Little is done for labor, except to oppress it by means of the very power it has conferred upon the capitalist class.

This false teaching having proven so disastrous, what, then, does Samuel Gompers, utterer of Socialist sentiments do? Does he propose that labor enter politics on the basis of the principles dictated by its own experience? Does he propose that labor enter politics on a platform advancing its class interests as opposed to the interests of the capitalist class? Nay; nay. Gompers, despite his own utterances, would have the working class believe that, despite its own experiences, government is platonic and that it does represent other than dominant interests. As a result, Gompers is proceeding along the same old lines of "mutual interests." He will support a Republican here, a Democrat there, and an "Independent Labor" man over yonder, but capitalism everywhere. In the end the dominant interests will continue to dominate; and government be for the capitalist class. The devil utters scripture to attain his ends. Gompers utters Socialism to attain the ends of Capitalism.

ECONOMIC VANDALISM.

Ye shades of Adam Smith! James J. Hill, railroad capitalist, well-known for his caustic attacks upon the short-sighted complacency of his class, has once more boldly questioned the tendencies of its orthodox economics! Returning to his favorite theme, the exhaustion of the soil, Hill asserted, in his Labor Day speech at Minneapolis, that the scientific adaptation of the supply of minerals—notably copper, coal, and iron—to the future's uses "should be a matter of infinitely greater anxiety than the present balance-sheet of a business concern"; and he continued:

> "Yet the singular fact is that, among a people convinced that they are grounded in the rudiments of political economy, the progressive exhaustion of this precious resource is everywhere heralded as a triumph of enterprise and a gauge of national prosperity. The nation publishes periodically the record of a scattering of assets never to be regained, and waits with a smile of complacency for general congratulation."

While Hill is to be congratulated on his outspoken arraignment of the vandalistic tendencies of orthodox economics, it is plain that he mistakes their function. Orthodox economic "science" is not here to discover and apply the laws underlying the production and distribution of wealth for the good of society. Its primary aim is to apologise for the perversion of those laws in the interests of private individuals called capitalists. The chief concern of this "science' is the very thing that Hill so well consigns to ignominy in comparison with social needs, viz: the balance sheet—profits. With profits achieved the function of orthodox economics is fulfilled. Only under Socialism will the laws of wealth production and distribution redound to the advantage of Society. Use will then take the place of profit. With use the motive principle, the incentive to waste will disappear and prudence be possible.

PASSION AND PROPERTY.

"We ne'er are angels until our passions die," observes the old English dramatist, Thomas Dekker, in one of his most beautiful lines. "The most violent, mean and malignant passions of the human breast,"—to quote Karl Marx's "Capital"—"are those created by private interests." The latter are positively demoniacal in their expression. The awful atrocities committed by King Leopold in the Congo, as well as those perpetrated in Russia by the Trepoffs, have their origin in the extension and preservation of private interests. It is this that makes Rockefeller engage in crime to down his competitors; and arrays Capital against Labor, as in the rampant brigandage practiced by the Mine Owners' Association against the Western Federation of Miners, the mining department of the Industrial Workers of the World. Neither savage nor civilized man is secure against the insane, diabolical passion engendered by private interests. Africa, Russia, America—no country, is safe from this awful scourge, more venomous and deadly than the plague, or all the physical devastators of man combined. Men will ne'er be angels as long as their passions are robust and strong; but they will be less hellish and devilish when private interests give way to social interests. When, as the trend of social evolution indicates, the machinery of production and distribution becomes the property of society, men will cease to be considerate only of their own welfare, or that of their class. They will then no longer regard society as a condition in which every man's hand is against every man's throat; but as a condition in which mutual interest and service prevail. For, with private interests gone, it will then be possible to give attention to the common welfare and promote it to a degree undreamt of by modern civilization. Hasten the day!

Long having discredited the Working Class from the side of its economic movement, Gompers and Mitchell are now bent upon discrediting it from the political side also. In Maine and in Pennsylvania these twin crosses between the clown and the traitor are in the field, not to assert the constructive powers of Labor, but its destructive powers. They are fighting specific capitalist candidates by siding with others. Thus, to the extent that Belmont's lieutenants are able to do the trick, the Giant Labor is to be further manacled. The policy is consistent. Othello's occupation would be gone if the Working Class pulled itself together and smashed the usurpers.

The Citizens' Industrial Association is running upon the rocks. Started for the avowed purpose of smashing Unionism on the principle that Unionism spells tyranny, the Association is now booming Unions that pledge themselves to smash the Bricklayers' Union. This is the latest application of the time-honored principle "The aim sanctifies the means."

"When thieves fall out honest men get their due." Since Bird S. Coler led in the attack on the B. R. T., in an effort to advance the real estate interests of himself and cronies, all sorts of revelations are being made affecting his official integrity. He has been shown to be interested in a corporation having stone contracts with the borough of Brooklyn, of which he is president. This is a violation of the law. Now disclosures are made in which Coler and his chief subordinates are revealed as having private 'phones in their homes at city expense. Coler now has the floor to answer. He, no doubt, will once more make plain that the B. R. T. is on a par with himself, if not a trifle worse.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party and publishes nothing but sound Socialist literature.

THE REAL ISSUE

Hearst's declaration, "There is only one issue in American politics to-day, whether it be in the city, state or nation; namely, criminal capitalism," is false and misleading. The issue is between capitalism, of whatever character, and Socialism. The Hearst declaration implies that which does not exist, viz: "good" and "bad" capitalism. From a working class standpoint, all capitalism is bad, even when "law abiding." It is based on the robbery of labor, by means of the profit and wages system inherent in the private ownership of land and capital. Four-fifths of all that labor produces are thus taken from it every year by the capitalist class. On this theft of Labor's product, capitalism, "criminal," as well as "law-abiding," "good," as well as "bad," is pivoted. It is this legal theft of Labor's products that enables Hearst himself to derive millions from mining and newspaper properties managed and operated by other men than himself; millions that he, the "good," "law-abiding" capitalist, is alleged to be using to force other newspaper proprietors into suporting his political ambitions. It is this theft of labor's products that, in the last analysis, enables the few capitalists—"good," as well as "bad," "law-abiding," as well as "criminal"—to keep out of jail and take advantage of the unfortunate economic conditions of their propertiless and weaker fellow-beings—that, in brief, gives them a greater power in all phases of life than the large army of workingmen and workingwomen whom they exploit combined.

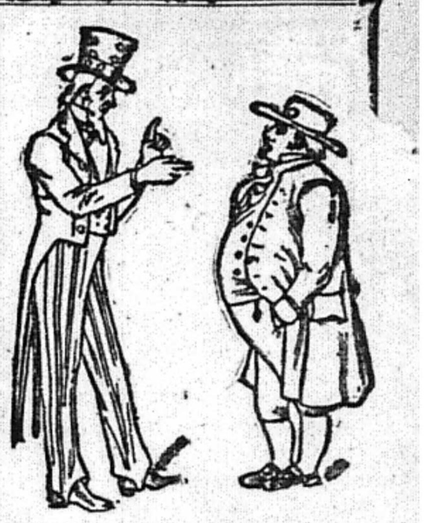
In view of these facts, it can be said without fear of successful contradiction, that Hearst's distinction between "criminal" and "law-abiding," "bad" and "good" capitalism is a distinction without a difference to the working class. With, or without it, in practical force, Hearst and his class can safely ride on the backs of the workingmen and workingwomen for whom they are willing to do everything but get off. With, or without, this distinction without a difference in force, the working class will remain a class enslaved and exploited by the capitalist, so long as the private ownership of land and capital prevail. This is amply shown in the "good" department store trust, from which the Hearst newspapers receive "fat" advs., and in which conditions are such as to justify protective organization on the part of the men and women employed.

The real issue of the campaign, "whether it be in city, state or nation," is Capitalism versus Socialism, regardless of the degrees of alleged purity of the former. No Hearst can wipe out the fact; on the contrary, he accentuates it. The Socialist Labor Party is the only party that by organizing the working class in the shop and at the ballot box to take and hold that which its members produce, meets the issue squarely. Workingmen who are aware of the facts and conscious of their importance, will vote the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party, headed by Thomas H. Jackson, for Governor. In so doing, they will vote for the overthrow of both "good" and "bad" capitalism; and the inauguration of Socialism.

The Governor-General's Foot Guards, the "crack" rifle diet serving regiment of Canada, arrived in this city Friday from Ottawa to be the guests of ex-Senator Reynolds and Sheriff Buttling at a Coney Island resort. They will have the exclusive use of the Seventy-First Regiment Armory for two nights.

It was stated Saturday that a strong effort is being made to induce the regiment in scarlet to march in the "Labor" parade to-day. Those having the parade in charge are said to be enthusiastic over the prospects, because the gold and scarlet uniforms would attract attention to the show, and bring out a big parade of voting cattle. This is what is most desired, since interest in these A. F. of L. turn-outs has been waning for the past few years. Such a combination in the chief center of wage slavery would be an imposing spectacle—and worthy of it!

The country is safe! Who can doubt it! "**Several** gentlemen in evening clothes who had just come out of the theater"—the news item does not add whither they were bound— ran across an open air Socialist meeting on upper Broadway. Immediately the indignation of "the five gentlemen in evening clothes who had just come out of the theater," took fire. They saw and heard assailed at that meeting all that they held dear—to live in idleness upon the sweat of others' brows, to gamble in Wall street, to water stocks, to pollute the family, to commit perjury by swearing off their taxes, and to go from the theater in evening clothes to some favorite debauch. They became incensed, rushed for the police and caused the arrest of the "Anarchists." **Safe is the country! Can any one doubt the fact?**



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—Your Socialists are all wrong!

UNCLE SAM—Inasmuch as to which?

B. J.—Why, don't you see, you want to rob the capitalists of their factories and machinery. That's wrong. That's just as wrong as for them to want to rob the workers of too much of what they produce. You'll never do anything that way. The workingmen will have to get together with the capitalists and form an agreement by which they will each get a fair share.

U. S.—Your position is that a man who has property, provided he got it honestly, ought to be allowed to keep it——

B. J.—Exactly.

U. S.—Regardless of how he uses it?

B. J.—Yes. If he uses it wrongly, let him be compelled by law to use it right, but let him keep it.

U. S.—Alright. Here we go, cavalry and artillery, right through your position.

B. J. braces himself.

U. S.—Jeff Davis and the Southern plantation owning middle-class men he represented, possessed slaves?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Acquired honestly, by purchase?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Frightfully maltreated, and exploited by their owners to the last farthing?

B. J.—Ye-es.

U. S.—And did they get togeher, master and slave, and come to an agreement to fleece the slaves less?

B. J.—No, indeed! We marched down there, "fifty thousand strong" with Sherman, and a hundred thousand strong with Grant, and shot and clubbed the slaveholder into emancipating his slaves, and giving them a chance t learn and earn for themselves. A a glorious work it was, too!

U. S.—But, Jonathan, the slaves a slaveholders should have got together——

B. J.—Bosh!

U. S.—But, Jonathan, the North should not have robbed the South o its slaves——

B. J.—Bother!

U. S.—But, Jonathan, the North should not have used arms to enforce its theft——

B. J.—Hang it all, man, stop your tomfoolery. Don't you know that the South couldn't and wouldn't free its slaves because it had invested millions of dollars in them, and it wasn't going to voluntarily force all that loss upon itself?

U. S.—But it might at least have been made to treat its slaves better, to feed them more plentifully, school them more diligently, and work them more moderately——

B. J.—Some more of your nonsense. The South couldn't do that either. If a planter began that game, he would find himself bankrupt in short order. He couldn't keep up with the competition of his fellow planters, all anxious to get ahead of him on the market, and his business wuld have gone to smash.

U. S.—But the robbery—the arms to sustain it——

B. J.—Won't you ever see? The South couldn't and wouldn't free its slaves. The freeing had to be done. The North freed them, and was compelled to resort to arms to enforce the decree of its President. It had to be.

U. S.—Had to be? Why?

B. J.—Because slavery was a crime. Because it denied the Declaration of Independense, which was grounded on the equality of man. Because it was sin in the eyes of God for one man t own another. Because slavery was pitfall in the path of civilization a human progress. Because the Christia ideal could not be realized while existed. Because slavery——

U. S.—That will do. What has become of your position that property honestly acquired must be held sacred, and improper use of it curbed by law?

B. J. (looking around for his position)—Torn to shreds, I must confess.

U. S.—Yes, Jonathan, ripped through and through, as will be all hasty defences thrown up to withstand the heavy guns of Socialism.

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

THE REAL COMPASS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Inclosed find fifty cents for an extension of my subscription to the Weekly People. The People is on deck all the time. Can't do without it. It's the real compass that guides the mariner of the Social Revolution. J. T. G.

Fleming, Saskatchanan, August 29.

AN OPPORTUNE LEAFLET.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The leaflet "Who Shall Have Control Over Industries; Capitalists or Workers"? comes at an opportune moment. It will do much towards clearing up a great many as to what kind of a political movement must justify itself to a revolutionary economic organization. It will flash across the minds of freaks and muddle heads like a burst of sunshine on a foggy morning.

E. B. Mercadies.

San Jose, Cal., August 30.

GREAT IS GOMPERS' "UNIONISM!"

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Farley detective agency of New York city is reported in the daily papers to be about to send 800 strike breakers to San Francisco. They will be hauled by union engineers, union conductors, union firemen and union brakemen. Union cooks will feed them and union waiters wait on them and they will be used to destroy unions when they reach Frisco. Great is Farley and great is the Gompers trades union.

F. C. Rivers.

Buckhannon, Va., August 31.

A PROOF OF GENUINENESS

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The whole Socialist program to me is the bread and butter question. When the time comes to strike, I will be lined up with you on the political and industrial field. At present I must support my family as best I can under capitalism. I am a railroad brakeman. The company is on the alert for agitators of industrial unionism, which proves its genuineness.

Wage Worker.

Breckenridge, Minn., Sept. 1.

DENVER LABOR REVOLTS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The following from the Denver "Express" of the third inst., is self-explanatory:

"REFUSED TO MARCH.

"The brewery organizations refused to march in the parade this morning. They brought pictures of Haywood, labeled as the labor candidate for governor, to the scene. The other organizations refused to permit the pictures in the parade and the three unions left the line of march."

This was certainly a novel method of retaliating on the labor fakirs and Gompersism. S. B.

Denver, Colo., September 4.

"VIC" AND MAXY AT THE I. T. U. CONVENTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The International Typographical Union's annual outing, misnamed convention, recently held in this city, succeeded, without any great effort, in making the salaries of his job lots Lynch, aid his man Friday Brann $600 per year each, also in letting Max Hayes have a peak in, to the amount of $75 for his few hours' work as reading clerk. It is presumed that he cut this with "Vic" Berger, as they seemed to be doing business together. Max succeeded in getting his picture in the "Morning Gazette" twice. "Vic" got in his work in an article in the same sheet the last day. If it had not been for that no one would have known that he had honored our city by his presence, except some Socialist Labor Party men who recognized him selling some of Kerr's five cent pamphlets for Max, who was speaking on the corner where Phil Veal was twice arrested for speaking. After being introduced to the fellow citizens as a delegate to the I. T. U. from Cleveland, O., Hayes announced that he was not a delegate, but a visitor. He also told the fellow citizens that he had recently been in Europe but failed to tell at whose expense. He announced that he had some pamphlets that would enlighten them on Socialism that he had bought with his own money, but the profits were to be donated to a Co-operative Society in New York, for the purpose of launching a daily paper, that the Socialist movement had grown so large that it was found necessary to have a daily. He would not answer any questions directly or positively. He appealed to the consumer and showed how the small business man was having his property confiscated by the trusts. "Vic" acted as if he did not want to be recognized; he doesn't stand A1 with "Appeal" readers.

The I. T. U. home is located here, some of the outs who would like to get in to fill the various positions such as board managers, superintendents, nurses, clerks, etc., used the Women's Label League to bring charges in an Omaha labor sheet that the home was patronizing Citizen Alliance merchants. They, of course, could not get anything published here by the local labor sheet. The convention had a committee to investigate the charges. This committee brought out the startling evidence that there was no Citizens' Alliance nor never had been, using the said business men who had been receiving the trade of the home to prove it; the principle one being E. W. Giddings, one of the most prominent members of the Mine Owners' Association; also one of, if not the most vindictive against the Miners' Union, either before or after this transaction.

The convention passed most stinging resolutions against the arrest and kidnapping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

"Our" daily press, which, if not owned by the Mine Owners' Association, is controlled by them, was continually eulogizing the I. T. U. as a model union for other unions to take pattern after.

Marxian Student.

Colorado Springs, Colo., August 28.

I. W. W. ORGANIZER REFUSED PERMISSION TO ADDRESS "SOCIALISTS."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Having held an open-air meeting in Akron, Ohio, on August 25th, and having seen an item in the Canton "Evening Repository" of August 25th announcing that the Socialist Party of Akron, Kent, Massilon, Canton, Cuyahoga Falls and Salem would hold a picnic at Springfield Lake on August 26th, inviniting all Socialists and sympathizers to attend, it occured to Geo. M. Conover, I. W. W. organizer, that if he would see the committee in charge to obtain, if possible, permision to address those "pure-and-smiple Socialists" on the economic movement—"The Industrial Workers of the World," it would be granted. Having hunted up the committee and explained his intentions, Conover was told to wait till to-morrow (day of picnic); then see the whole committee which he did. After sizing up the situation and seeing that he was not as welcome as he might have been, Conover made for the car to home. The following from the "Akron Beacon Journal' although from a capitalist sheet, is very fair and is an honest statement of the situation at the picnic.

"REFUSED PERMISSION

"But at Last Allowed Him to Talk.

"The Socialists of Akron held a picnic at Springfield lake Sunday with a large number in attendance. Dr. Miler of Canton gave the principal address of the day. Organizer Conover of Canton asked permissoin to make a speech in behalf of the I. W. W., but was refused. After he had started for the car, however, those in charge relented and called him back, giving him a time allowance of 20 minutes.

"One of the prominent Socialists of Akron, who was chiefly instrumental in securing permission for Mr. Conover to speak, wants an answer to the question why it was at first refused, and whether those in charge were afraid of a free discussion."

Little comment is needed, but it might be said that at least one was present who was not afraid of an open discussion.

Kid.

Canton, Ohio, August 31.

MORE ABOUT THE MICHIGAN MOTE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—As Philip Veal, national organizer, Socialist Labor Party, was through here, putting in a week of work between this town and Bay City, I did not get much time to do any reading, so I did not get a chance to see my Weekly People of August 25 until almost the end of this week. However, there is a letter, "Sees The Mote In Other's Eyes," in the August 25 issue that takes the bun for logical reasoning. There is no strabismus about it. It is written from Kalamazoo by one Wm. L. Benessi. He evidently thinks it is his turn to bat, to take a swipe at De Leon and the Socialist Labor Party.

In the second paragraph of his letter, Benessi admits that the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Party are rival organizations. He says: "Of course, this must be taken as a matter of fact and inevitable, because rival political parties are not mutual admiration societies, but invariably and necessarily antagonistic organizations, and besides it seems to be conceded that everything is fair in love and war."

In the third paragraph he takes a fall out of the Socialist Labor Party state convention of Michigan because we call the Socialist Party a capitalist party and because we don't desire unity.

The issue between the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Party simmers down to this: Either the Socialist Labor Party is the political expression of the ideals, aspirations and hopes of the wage working class of this country, or it is not. If it is not what it has proclaimed to be ever since it went into the field in 1888 in New York City, that is, the class expression of the revolutionary element of this country then it must be something entirely different.

The members of the Socialist Party lay claim to the same objects by their party and Mr. Benessi tries to prove it by presenting an imaginary "Blue Print," giving the length, breadth, height, thickness, due allowance for shrinkage, and so an, of his party, by giving us the gist of the resolutions passed at the Socialist Party convention, held at Grand Rapids on July 4th. To use an illustration which I will borrow from the editor of this paper, "A horse and crocodile have each four legs, 2 eyes, a tail and a mouth, yet no one would say that a horse and a crocodile are one and the same." So it is with the Socialist Party and the Socialist Labor Party. The Socialist Labor Party uses revolutionary argument and has always insisted that its membership live up to it. And as far as I know, no Socialist Party member could honestly accuse the Socialist Labor Party membership of not doing so. The Socialist Labor Party has made good on every count.

Take the Socialist Party on the other hand. It also uses revolutionary argument, but does it live up to it? Let me tell Mr. Benessi that the policy of a political party is not only determined by the principles on which its personnel stands, as expressed in its platforms, and resolutions, BUT ALSO BY THE INDIVIDUAL CHARACTER MAKE-UP OF THAT PERSONNEL.

It is because of the personnel and its character make up which stands back of the Socialist Party and its principles and platforms that I for one am opposed to all unity aspirations on the part of either the Socialist Party or Socialist Labor Party. Let us take a few instances to help us along. In Saginaw there was a Section of the Socialist Labor Party when the "kangaroo" outbreak took place. The personnel that kangarooed, denounced "De Leonism" for all they were worth. They got a large following. They cast close on to 900 votes and elected an alderman to the Common Council. Where is it to-day? Not a trace of it left. It is all training with the American Federation of Labor, and at this writing, the prominent members of the kangaroo movement are seeking jobs from the old parties. In the first place there is Hartwick, one time prominent member of the Socialist Party, to-day, part owner and editor of the rankest of pure and simple sheets, the "Exponent." Ben Cushman, one time alderman elected by the Socialist Party, to-day secretary of the Caledonia Co-operative mine, where he is compelled not to antagonize the local powers that be, in order not to jeopardize the financial interests of the Caledonia mine. He it was who introduced a resolution in the Gompers independent labor convention to support any candidate on either of the old parties who would work to bring about the initiative and referendum. Then there is Albert Eynon, who always talked the loudest, longest and oftenest in favor of the Industrial Workers of the World and denounced the A. F. of L. to a standstill, and to-day accepts the position of chief marshal of the second division of the pure and simple labor day parade. So I could mention a host of others of lesser calibre of this town who have trained with the Socialist Party and denounced the Socialist Labor Party and De Leonism.

Take a prominent member of your party by the name of Lamb, of Dryden, Mich. I am informed on good authortiy that after a lecture he delivered in this city of Saginaw a couple of years ago, a felow party member asked him what he thought of the Socalist Labor Party. His answer was to the effect that the Socialist Party members should leave the Socialist Labor Party, strictly alone, "because some day we would need a class-conscious revolutionary party to go to." Still this man is in the Socialist Party.

Let me further say to Mr. Benessi that what your Socialist Party will endorse in a convention in the shape of resolutions on paper and what the personnel of your party will do the year around is as much different as is the horse and the crocodile.

Let us look at it in a consistent way and see what the Socialist Party resolutions amount to. You claim to be revolutionary and still you seek unity with a party that is your rival. If your party is revolutionary then it follows that the S. L. P. must be reactionary. If you seek unity with a political party that is antagonistic to your party, then you seek to compromise your principles with that party. You quote "Uncle Sam," in the "People of August 4th, 1906, as follows, "The qeustion is not whether certain Socialist leaders such as Lafargue, Bebel, Ferri and others are of the proletariat or not, etc., etc." With the Socialist Labor Party it is not a question where Lafargue, Bebel, Ferri and others stand, it is a question where the intellectuals, the capitalists, the farmers, the private newspaper owners and all those who have something to lose, by casting their lot with a revolutionary political party, that belong to your Socialist Party, stand. Are their actions reducable to the interests of the proletariat? Do they line up on the proletariat side of the class struggle? That is the question.

Remember, I am writing my opinions as an individual. Perhaps there are members of my own party who will disagree with me more or less. But to tell you the truth, I am tired of all this unity talk. With me it means either an unconditional surrender to the principles and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party or nothing.

To unite with that aggregation that on every occasion has fought the Socialist Labort Party by fair or foul means is ridiculous. If Mr. Benessi and his adherents are honest of purpose, let them come over to the Socialist Labor Party. It extends the right hand of fellowship to all such.

We own our Press. We do not have to pass resolutions on that point. With us it is an established fact. It is one of the points on which the private press owners of your party kangarooed.

We do not support or indorse the American Federation of Labor. But we have individual members who belong to the American Federation of Labor under protest, from economic necessity.

We do endorse the I. W. W.

We have made good on all these points.

Remember, that every political party represents certain class interests and are antagonistic to one another. There is no room for two political parties representing the interests of the wage-working class. The Socialist Labor Party is IT. So far to answer Mr. Benessi.

To the members of the Socialist Labor Party I wish to say that I am sorry to see so much time wasted on this unity business. To unite means compromise. While it is the duty of the Socialist Labor Party to stand by the oppressed as in the case of Haywood, Moyer, etc., yet at the same time I am sorry to see the Party in Colorado endorse a candidate of another political party. To my mind it means confusion enough to lead into disruption.

I am also sorry to read of the action taken by section South Hudson of New Jersey, relative to this matter. I hope that the N. E. C. will take prompt action and call a halt. Lay the law down clear and stand by the party constitution.

Because of a natural result of our capitalist system in that the Mine Owners' Association are hounding some of our brothers as workingmen, is the Party going to lose their heads completely? The capitalists are going for our heads soon enough without us committing political suicide.

H. U.

Saginaw, Michigan, September 1.

ITALIANS DESIRE ALLIANCE WITH THE S. L. P.

THE EDITOR OF "IL PROLETARIO," CHAMPIONS THE S. L. P. AS THE REAL REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALIST PARTY, AND SHOWS WHY HIS FEDERATION SHOULD UNITE WITH THAT PARTY.

Some few month ago in a preface to my translation of the salutatory article of the editor of "Il Proletario", the organ of the Italian Socialist Federation, I expressed the belief that some closer understanding than at present exists was possible between that body and the S. L. P. I am glad to be able to say that that belief has been justified by events. Two months after the appearance of this translation, our comrade in an article under the heading "Our Organization," declared in favor of an alliance with the S. L. P., affirmed his belief that the isolated position of the Italian Federation was untenable, and proposed that that body revise its constitution to meet the need of alliance with the American comrades. The first two articles of the proposed revision were:

On the political field to ally with the S. L. P.

On the economic field to make it obligatory on all their members to join the I. W. W.

These proposals will come up for consideration at the forthcoming Congress of the Italian Socialist Federation and there is every indication that in substance they will be approved. Meanwhile it is interesting to notice that this tenative move in the direction of real revolutionary aggressiveness has already produced its "Kangaroos." One discontented member of the Federation has issued a lampoon against the editor and allied with those who desire to keep the Federation on the barren field of talk is working might and main to discredit Bartelli. But our comrade seems more than equal to the occasion, and no doubt the Italian "Kangs" will be left to tell their sorrows to the American animals of the same species whilst the real fighters are working on as brothers.

James Connolly.

In number 32 of Il Proletario, I proposed that the Italian Socialist Federation make its entry into the political life of America by uniting itself with one of the two American Socialist parties, and according to me, with the Socialist Labor Party.

I will not repeat what I said in the past numbers about the necessity and the duty to be Americans in the political and economic fields. The thing has no need of demonstration, it is evident by itself from the moment that the contrary is absolutely impossible.

But it is also evident that we will not be able ever to be anything, neither on the political nor economic field, if we rely upon ourselves, if we do not have some bond with the American comrades who alone can become masters of the situation, given the necessary number.

On the political field we ought to sustain and defend our traditional tactics, that is to say, to combat under our clearly defined principles, in the name of the class struggle, with our chosen combatter against all bourgeois parties, and SCORNING EVERY ALLIANCE, OPPORTUNISM OR POLITICAL DEAL.

Federating ourselves with the Socialist Labor Party does not mean to say to fuse ourselves, and I would not be favorable to a fusion that would do no good and would only abandon those comrades who do not know English, and they are the great majority.

No, according to me to enter into relations with the American comrades means to agree upon, for example, a Federal Committee of, perhaps, four members, two of the S. L. P. and two of the Italian Socialist Federation, and with time, if not immediately, we will be able, perhaps, to unite to nominate two others from the S. P.

This Federal Committee would be sovereign for all deliberations regarding interests common to the two parties and to maintain relations with the National Executive Committee of both. The autonomy of the Italian Socialist Federation and of the S. L. P. in what pertains to the internal life of these parties ought to be complete.

This, in brief, is the kind of bond I believe to be simply indispensable between us and the American comrades.

Is it possible that the present voluntary ostricism of the Italian speaking Socialists in America can continue? Evidently no, if it is true that we wish to advance Socialism and not to limit ourselves to battles amongst ourselves.

It would be desirable, certainly, that in America there should exist one Socialist party, and with that we should be in accord, but if there exists two what reason is there for us to remain apart also—and thus to make three?

But then, if there are two parties in America that is only to say that there are two tactical and doctrinal tendencies that divide the Socialists here; reason the more for us to federate ourselves with one, with that which proclaims the doctrine and tactics nearest to our own ideas.

Every one knows what is the difference between the Socialist party and the Socialist Labor Party. It is the difference between Durationists and Revolutionists in Italy, between Guesdists and Jaureists in France, etc.; it is the difference in tendencies.

Our Congress ought to proclaim which of the two American Socialist parties are nearest to the ideas ir tactics of the majority of the Federation, and with that enter into official relations. I believe that the Socialist Labor Party is that party, because the majority of our Federation is composed of revolutionists; the minority they would resist with us as before in Italy, except those careless of discipline, who are not certain of their love for the party, but will not go out to found another.

The form for me says nothing; I look to the substance. Our comrades they will propose others, and the Congress will make yet another; I do not hold, to insist on the details of the project; I will insist on this only: That I would create a joint of contract, a bond of some kind between us and the American comrades, so that we may know what they are doing, and vice versa, in order that in periods of election or strikes we may not find ourselves an army without a head.

I believe then that our initiative in asking for a Federal agreement with a Socialist party of another nationality would lead, perhaps, to a federation of all tht Socialist parties of the United States, althugh I see that fusion, by difference of language and of spirit is, at least, for the present, impossible.

We will bring the first stone to the building of a great edifice.

Guiseppe Bertelli.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

D. H., HUNTINGTON, ARK.—The editor is now on a lecture tour. Since you specifically address your questions to him on an editorial from his pen, the acting editor deems it best to forward your letter, and requests you to await an answer.

H. J. F., CHICAGO, ILL.—"The main cause of the split in 1899" was the question of the S. T. & L. A. vs. the A. F. of L.—of Socialist vs. capitalist trades unionism.

Many referendums were taken in one form or another on this question, before and after "the split," all favorable to the S. T. & L. A.

To give the figures of these votes would require extensive research, for which the limited force in this office has not the time. Further, to attempt to convince opponents with figures which they overthrow by force, is a waste of energy. Demand that they show you figures contrary to the above statements.

J. C., NEWARK, N. J.—Keep cool. Until the party membership secures subscriptions enough to make greater technical efficiency on the party press a possibility, it alone is responsible for all shortcomings. To "knock" the editor or manager, each of whom is greatly handicapped, is, in the language of the psychologists, to focus sentiment at the wrong point. Turn it where it properly belongs. Another point: Anyone familiar with the handwriting on the manuscript involved, would not be amazed that a mistake had occurred; what would astonish them would be to learn that the mistakes were so few. More subscriptions and better handwriting will go a greater way to remedy matters than impassioned criticism wrongly directed.

C. P. L., FARIBAULT, MINN.—Calm, judicial argument, not virulent diatribe, must prevail in the discussion on the situation in Colorado. Your numerous allegations and innuendos concerning the character, spirit and motives of Section Allegheny County and its resolutions, together with your criticisms of the N. E. C. and the editor of The People, in publishing the letter, are not only unsubstantiated, but intemperate and detrimental to the cause of unity which you plead. Section Allegheny County, though opposed to the action of the Colorado S. E. C. and its supporters, is, nevertheless, like Section South Hudson, which favors that action in an amended form, a constituent part of the Socialist Labor Party, and is acting within its rights as such. As a part of the Socialist Labor Party, acting perfectly legitimately, Section Allegheny County is as equally entitled to space and protection in these columns as is Section South Hudson. Furthermore, this office owes a duty to the readers of the Daily and Weekly People, to prevent the injection into this discussion of unsubstantiated allegations, unfair aspersions and violent sentiments. The principles at stake are too important to have their proper consideration affected by such things. Your letter is refused publication.

R. K., CLEVELAND, O.—A notice similar to yours had been previously received. To have published yours would have only resulted in a duplication.

A. L. C., STOCKTON CAL.—Your questions regarding the I. W. W. label, presidency, etc., will be answered by the coming I. W. W. convention. The I. W. W. believes in winning members by agitation and education. The numerical membership of the A. F. of L. is unknown. Its officers say 3,000,000; its monthly "state of employment" reports show an average of about 60,000. Most likely it is about 750,000 all told. The Socialist Labor Party is controlled by its sections, conventions and general vote. Section New York is only one of many sections throughout the United States. As to the chart you refer to, when did you send it? What was it about? Have no recollection of seeing it.

E. L., DUNDAS, ONT.—Mrs. Olive M. Johnson, Fruitvale, Cal., sends a post card bearing a picture of Karl Marx, surrounded by flames from the torch of enlightenment and liberty. Publisher's name is not given.

E. J. J., JR., DAYTON, O.—We are glad to learn of your conversion from "broad guage" prohibitionism to Socialism, by the injustices of Capitalism; also that in order to start right you wish to know the difference between the Socialist party and the Socialist Labor Party. That is especially commendable. The differences are numerous, and are mainly tactical, though also of principle. The Socialist party is largely opportunistic. Professing to be working class and revolutionary, it is dominated by middle class interests and seeks reforms to promote their advancement. Under their influence it has been guilty of deals with other political parties. The Socialist Labor Party is thoroughly revolutionary. It demands the unconditional surrender of the capitalist system in the interests of the working class, which dominates it. The Socialist Labor Party cannot be charged with having compromised its principles during the last seventeen years. The Socialist party believes political victory can be achieved without economic backing. Though professing "neutrality" on the trade union question, it opposes the Industrial Workers of the World, which is based on Socialist principles; and supports the American Federation of Labor, which is capitalist in character and control, as it teaches capitalist economics and is associated with the Belmont Civic Federation in the suppression of labor's interests and aspirations. The Socialist Labor Party supports the Industrial Workers of the World, as a means to organize the working class in the shop, so as to back up the political victories of labor and erect the framework of the Socialist Republic. The Socialist party is a reflex of the Gompers' Civic Federationized A. F. of L. As that body is split into warring crafts, with "trade autonomy" as their guiding star; so also is the Socialist party split into warring states with "State autonomy" as their motto. The Socialist Labor Party is a national body, with state representation and government, somewhat analagous to that of the nation, only more democratic in character. The Socialist party does not own its press. It denies the principles of collective ownership in this important institution. Not owning its press, the Socialist party is practically owned by the middle class A. F. of L. elements who do. The Socialist Labor Party owns its press; and is in turn owned by the workingmen who own it—i. e., by the S. L. P. membership. So we might go on a little more lengthly, but enough has been cited to indicate the salient points of difference. For further information read the literature of the Socialist party and the Socialist Labor Party. Investigate thoroughly: and it will be the Socialist Labor Party that you will join.

W. G., VANCOUVER, B. C.—You were anticipated. The Debs letter to "The Worker" symposium on "The Socialist Party and the Trades Unions," which appeared in the Daily People of August 12, and which you say you would like to see in the Weekly People, is already there. Look up the Weekly People of September 1, page 3.

TO CONTRIBUTORS TO THE DISCUSSION "ON THE SITUATION IN COLORADO"—Be brief. Brevity is not only the soul of wit but of good discussion. Other contributors should not consider this exclusive.

E. B., COLUMBUS, O.; E. E. C., OKLAHOMA, OKLA.; F. R., BUCKHANNON, W. VA.; I. C. C., BUTTE, MONT.; H. H., SOLDIERS' HOME, CAL.; C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; F. H., PATERSON, N. J.; A. E. AND A. C. H., TACOMA, WASH.; V. M. O., DENVER, COLO.; R. B., PATERSON, N. J.; LOCAL 125, I. W. W., DENVER, COLO.—Matter received.

"The People"

Official Organ of and Owned by the
AUSTRALIAN SOCIALIST LEAGUE and
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

A Weekly Paper published for the purpose of spreading Socialist Principles and organizing Socialist Thought. Its mission is to educate and prepare the working class for the approaching day of their emancipation from wage-slavery; to point the way to class-conscious organization for economic and political action that the days of capitalist bondage might be quickened unto the dead things of the past.

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OFFICE
16 George Street West, SYDNEY,
STATE OF NEW SOUTH WALES,
AUSTRALIA.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Frank Bohn, Acting Secretary 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

S. L. P. OF CANADA.
National Secretary, Thos. Maxwell, 798 Dundas street. London Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting of the N. E. C. sub-committee was held on September 7, 8 p. m., at 2-6 New Reade street. Present: Jacobson, Olson, Anderson, Moren, Schwenck, Teichlauf, Heyman, Schmidt, Crawford. Absent, with excuse, Walsh, Katz, Gillhaus, Coddington; without excuse, Zolot and Vaughan. Crawford was elected chairman and Moren secretary pro tem.

The financial report showed receipts, $111.32; expenditures, $207.78.

Olson reported that he was not competent to sign the documents pertaining to the lease of the Arbetaren plant to the Scandinavian Socialist Labor Federation. It was moved and seconded to present the lease to the next convention of the Federation and Olson was appointed to take charge of the matter.

Correspondence: From Globe, Arizona, four applications for membership-at-large. All were favorably acted upon and the national secretary was instructed to correspond with the members at Globe, now nine in number, with a view to organizing a section. From Bisbee, Arizona, requesting names and addresses of members and sections in Arizona, the intention being to draw the organizations in that territory into closer harmony. The national secretary was instructed to correspond with sections and members in Arizona and have a territorial committee elected. The application for a charter of eight members in El Paso Co., Colo., was presented and the charter granted. From Organizers Gillhaus and Veal, the former in Colorado, the latter in Wisconsin, reporting progress. Interesting meetings are being conducted and much literature sold. From the editor of The People, a request that correspondence from J. A. Stromquist, of Bisbee, Ariz., be considered and instructions whether or not to print in the Party organ. It was moved and seconded not to have the article printed. From Section Erie Co., N. Y., resolutions concerning the Colorado situation. Upon the national secretary stating that the action demanded by Section Erie County had already been taken; it was moved and seconded to sustain the national secretary in his request to Section Erie County to reconsider the resolution. From Janke, of Indianapolis, a carefully worked out plan to raise funds for agitation. It was moved and seconded to take up the consideration of this matter at the next meeting. From L. Abelson, credentials of A. Olpp as member of the sub-committee. Adjourned.

A. Moren,
Secretary, pro tem.

VOTE FOR NATIONAL SECRETARY.

Members at-large and sections are urged to send in their votes for National Secretary. The vote is to be counted at the next meeting of the N. E. C. sub-committee September 21. Do not postpone this matter but take it up at once.

Frank Bohn,
Acting National Secretary.

OHIO STATE COMMITTEE.

The Ohio State Executive Committee met in Cleveland on Tuesday evening, September 4. Meeting called to order by James Rugg, secretary of the Committee. Roll call showed all present. The minutes of the last regular meeting of the Committee were read and approved.

Communications: from Wm. R. Fox, State Organizer, dated from Hamilton, Dayton and Springfield were read. Fox reports favorably on work so far done. He spoke before the Socialist Party local in Springfield and succeeded in getting it to subscribe for The People. Another communication from Fox requests permission to attend the I. W. W. convention at Chicago beginning September 17. Under new business it was decided to permit him to represent his local at the convention. Two communications from Hamilton were read relating to work of Fox there, the election of new officers, and ordering 1000 state leaflets. The letters were filed and the secretary ordered to send the leaflets. A letter from Oscar Freer, Columbus, requesting an I. W. W. speaker was read. The secretary reported he had referred it to E. R. Markley and that Markley was now in Columbus. A letter from the acting National Secretary Frank Bohn, was read, which related to organization of Hungarians at Dayton. The Hungarian comrades request names of American comrades at Dayton. The secretary was requested to furnish same. A communication from Cincinnati relating to list of candidates on county ticket was acted upon next. Under its regular head it was moved to indorse action of Cinicinnati comrades. The motion carried.

Cinicinnati's request that the resolution voted upon by the Ohio S. E. C. be put to a national referendum was next acted upon. It was moved and carried to refer it back to Cincinnati to get reqiured indorsers, as per the Constiution.

Motion made and carried to have minutes of this meeting published in The People.

Receipts—$39.80, expenditures—$57.78.

Ohio State Executive Committee,
Burt Rugg, recording secretary.

THE COLORADO DEFENSE AND AGITATION FUND.

From September 2 to 8 the following amounts were received to be applied to the purpose of conducting the campaign in Colorado:

Ernst Youngquist, New York City	$ .50
B. Ystrom, New York City	.50
"Poor Richard," Long Island City	.25
Carsten Hansen, St. Paul	1.00
Gus A. Maves, New York City	1.00
Donohue, New York City	.25
H. Richter, Hamtramk, Mich.	1.00
R. F. Carlson, Petersburg, Alaska	1.00
W. Lindgren, New York City	.50
Ernest Romary, Paterson, N. J.	.50
Henry Ulbricht, Saginaw, Mich.	1.00
V. Signori, Lasalle, Ill.	1.00
B. Kyler, Los Angeles, Cal.	1.50
Fred Renz, New York City	.50
L. P. Hoffman, New York City	.50
P. Barnwell, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
J. W. Stewart, Tucson, Ariz.	2.00
Edward Farley, Brooklyn, N. Y.	3.00
Old 4th and 10th A. D.'s, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
Samuel Borton, Salem, O.	1.00
F. Oemichen, San Pedro, Cal.	5.00
Marion S. Haggerty	10.00
J. A. Valty, Minneapolis	1.00
Karl Waler, Minneapolis	1.00
J. R. Pulley, Fulton, Ky.	.25
B. Haug, Philadelphia, Pa. (work on Labor Day)	3.00
Wynn Tibbetts, Providence, R. I.	2.00
Section Worcester, S. L. P.	5.00
Section San Antonio, S. L. P.	5.00
L. Meinecke, Brooklyn	1.00
A. Larson, Lisbon, N. J.	2.00
Total	$54.25

NEW YORK STATE AGITATION FUND.

During the week ending with Saturday, September 8, the following items were received:

Edward Farley, Brooklyn	$ 1.50
Branch 2, Section Kings County, a/c list 40	1.00
O. J. Hughes, Brooklyn	1.00
E. Moonelis, New York	1.00
A. Weiss, Brooklyn	.50
Collected at general meeting of Section New York County	52.88
H. Hermansen, New York	5.00
Section Kings County, a/c pledge	100.00
Total for the week	$162.88
Acknowledged on September 1	$533.13
Grand total on September 8	$696.01

Henry Kuhn, Fin. Sec'y-Treas.,
New York State Executive Committee.

CONNECTICUT, ATTENTION.

For the pending fall campaign, we have secured the service of Frank F. Young, and in order to bring about the best possible results for the Party, we request all members, sympathizers and readers of The People to render him all the assistance his arduous work requires. Of late very little energy has been displayed in the State. Therefore the opportunity offered should be taken hold of with renewed activity.

The week commencing with Monday, September 10, Young will be in New Haven and surrounding places, and the following week, beginning with September 17, he will be in Bridgeport and adjacent towns.

Further dates and places will be published in due time.

Connecticut S. C. E.,
Fred. Fellerman, Secertary-Treasurer.

TOUR OF THOMAS H. JACKSON

New York Socialist Labor Party Candidate for Governor,

September 10, Oswego; 11; Watertown; 12; Syracuse; 13, Canastota; 14, Rome; 15, Utica; 16, Utica or Herkimer; 17, Ilion; 18, Gloversville; 19, Amsterdam; 20-21, Schenectady; 22-23, Troy; 24, Mechanicsville; 25, Fort Edward; 26, Glens Falls; 27, Sandy Hill; 28, Ticonderoga; 29-30, Albany.

October 1, Hudson; 2, Kingston; 3, Poughkeepsie; 4, Newburgh; 5-6, New York; 7, Brooklyn; 8, Yonkers; 9, Port Richmond; 10, Jamaica; 11, Middletown; 12, Port Jervis; 13-14, Binghamton.

The Sections, individual Comrades, friends and sympathizers, along the line of this tour, are earnestly requested to co-operate in making it a success.

New York State Executive Committee.

MASSACHUSETTS S. L. P.

HOLDS STATE CONFERENCE AND NOMINATES FULL TICKET.

Wm. H. Carroll, the Standard Bearer—Deportation of National Organizer Gillhaus Condemned — Platform Adopted and Other Live Business Transacted.

Boston, September 5.—The Socialist Labor Party State Conference, held on September 3, nominated the following State ticket:

Governor:
WILLIAM H. CARROLL,
Boston.

Lieutenant Governor:
WALTER J. HOAR,
Worcester.

Secretary of State:
JOAO CLAUDINO,
New Bedford.

Treasurer:
DAVID F. RICHARDSON,
Lynn.

Auditor:
ALBERT BARNES,
Fall River.

Attorney General:
ARTHUR E. REIMER,
Boston.

The State Conference of the Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts, was held in The People's Institute, 1165 Tremont street, Boston, on September 3.

At 10.30 A. M. the secretary of the State Committee, Fred Houtenbrink, called the conference to order.

Frank Bohmbach and Arthur E. Reimer were elected temporary chairman and secretary, respectively.

Frank Callan was elected to examine and report on dues cards of members present, all of whom were declared seated.

The temporary officers were then made permanent and the following committees were then elected: Organization: Sweeney, White and McGoff; Platform and Resolutions: Carroll, Brennan, Greenman; Ways and Means: Nelson, Frederickson and Swenson; Party Press: Farrell, Maher and Richardson; Sergeant-atAarms: Callan.

The secretary of the State Committee then read the following report:

Comrades of the Massachusetts Socialist Labor Party in Conference assembled:—In submitting our report to this conference your State Committee finds the outlook for the future welfare of the party very bright.

As to agitation we have supplied the calls from the different sections for speakers in the State. In the early spring in response to a letter from the Connecticut State Executive Committee, S. L. P., asking if the Massachusetts S. L. P. was willing to participate in the tri-State canvasser-organizer plan, a call was issued to the sections to ascertain what funds could be raised in their respective localities. The replies being invariably against the plan, and the financial aid not being sufficient, it was decided to abandon the plan for this year.

Successful meetings against the arrest and imprisonment of Moyer, Haywood and other officials of the Industrial Workers of the World were held in different parts of the state in conjunction with the Socialist party and other organizations.

With the holding of the New Jersey Unity Conference a very noticeable change was apparent amongst the rank and file of the Socialist party and your State Committee has ordered and disposed of 350 pamphlets containing the proceedings of that conference.

A committee from Section Salem, S. L. P., and Salem Local S. P., held a conference and adopted resolutions in their respective organizations and also forwarded them to your State Committee for approval and adoption by the members throughout the state which resulted in a vote of fifty-nine in favor, one against.

Your State organization is practically free from debt, and we would urge that methods be discussed in this conference to increase the circulation and extend the influence of our party press and party literature, and raise funds for the N. E. C. to carry on its work as the best means of agitation and education. Fraternally submitted by your General Committee.

F. Houtenbrink, Sec'y.

National Committeeman Brennan then reported as N. E. C. delegate to do all in their power to support the Party Press Sinking Fund, and our party literary agency, the Labor News, and also our official organ, The People.

Recess followed till 1.30 o'clock. At two o'clock P. M. Chairman Bohmbach called the conference to order. The Committee on Organization not having completed their work the committee on Platform and Resolutions submitted the following, which was adopted:

PLATFORM.

Fellow workingmen of Massachusetts:—

Under the present form of society, labor is a commodity; that is, an article for sale, like corn, lumber, iron, shoes, etc. It is universally so recognized by the capitalist class as is evidenced by the common expression "labor market." Its price, or market value (wage) is determined, as in the case of all other commodities, by the quantity available and the demand for it. Throughout the past century labor saving machines have been introduced which have displaced the labor of thousand and millions of workers, and these workers later re-entering the field of labor in other industries have kept the average wage down close to the starvation point. The employers of labor in the meantime, however, profiting by the low price of the labor have amassed great wealth, and constantly introducing new labor-saving machinery, have made deeper and deeper the chasm between the capitalist and the wage worker until to-day it is practically impossible in the established industries to pass from wage worker to capitalist.

Understanding the disease, a consideration of the remedy is now in order. It is evident that no ordinary remedy is adequate, and the Socialist offers none such. In his judgment the propertiless, opportunitiless wage worker is going to feel no material relief until LABOR is lifted out of the market, out of the category of commodities, with cattle, swine and nails and is elevated to the dignity of MANHOOD. Frankly, this is not reform. It is revolution and reconstruction. Capital and wages constitute the basis of the present social system. The wages system is economically the present social system. There is but one way in which society can raise labor from the category of commodities and that is to take the great industries out of the hands of the capitalists and administer them for the general social good.

Socialism is a result which cannot be attained within the constitutional limitations of the State organization, but only by the nation. We therefore offer no State programme or platform but present to you the national platform of the Socialist Labor Party for your consideration, which demands the absolute, unconditional surrender of the means of production distribution to the working class.

RESOLUTION ON TRADES UNIONISM.

Whereas, It is absolutely necessary that the working class be organized on the economic as well as on the political field; and,

Whereas, The emancipation of the working class from wage slavery depends upon their being organized in an economic organization, based upon the class struggle, and having that object as its final goal; and,

Whereas, That form of "Trades Unionism" known as the American Federation of Labor, instead of organizing the working class on the principles above cited, through the principle of craft autonomy and the doctrine of "the identity of interests" between employer and employe, divides the workers and compels one craft to scab upon the other, and thereby playing into the hands of the master class; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the Industrial Workers of the World is the only economic organization which embodies the correct principles, and is worthy of the support of the working class; and we call upon all members of the Socialist Labor Party to do all in their power to further the principles advocated by the Industrial Workers of the World.

SOCIALIST UNITY RESOLUTION.

The Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts in convention assembled, hereby asserts that the unity of Socialist forces upon revolutionary lines can no longer be safely delayed; and,

Whereas, There seems to be a desire on the part of the rank and file of the Socialist county clubs to bring about united action as outlined above; and

Whereas, The last International Socialist Congress held at Amsterdam called upon all Socialists to unite; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention urges the sections in this State to do all in their power to bring about unity of the Socialist forces along the lines adopted b ythe New Jersey Conference.

ON LIBERATION OF MOYER, HAYWOOD AND PETTIBONE.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 4, 1906.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt,
President of the United States.

Dear Sir:—

The following resolution was adopted by a convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts, held on the above date:

Whereas, The trials of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, charged with the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho, are being postponed from time to time, although the constitution grants to every citizen a speedy trial; and,

Whereas, During these postponements the accused are being confined in jail; and,

Whereas, the proof of the guilt of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone is not evident nor the presumption thereof great; but, on the other hand, the charges are based only upon the extorted "confessions" of a self-confessed criminal; and,

Whereas, Every decent citizen of this country who has looked into this matter firmly believes in the innocence of these men who, in order to be charged with this murder, were kidnapped and forcibly transported out of Colorado; and who, so even the prosecution admits, were not in Idaho at the time the murder was committed; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts, in convention assembled, that we consider it your duty as President of this country to do all in your power that these men may receive either immediate trial or immediate liberation; and, be it further,

Resolved, That we demand of you to do your duty without further delay.

The committee on Ways and Means recommended that the State Committee have a sale of certain articles and the same to be taken up and assisted by the various sections. To hold public lectures with a paid admission. To hold a fair, the proceeds of which are to be used by the State Committee for propaganda work.

The committee on Party Press recommended that each section elect one comrade whose duty it will be to write to the party press on all matters of importance in the section; and that literary agents visit former S. L. P. members, also S. P. members and I. W. W. men and other progressive labor organizations and secure subscriptions and to report to the section each month the number of subscribers, all expirations and delinquents and renewal subscriptions; and do all in his power to keep up the subscription list.

The committee on organization then reported and the constitution submitted was accepted and ordered sent to the N. E. C. for approval.

Nominations for the State ticket were then called for and the above were nominated.

The State Executive Committee was then empowered to fill any vacancy which may occur on the State ticket, and to secure 30,000 leaflets with the State platform and the State ticket on them; the same to be sent to secions free of charge. It was also decided to remit all debts due to the State Executive Committee for literature and the State Executive Committee was empowered to send out subscription lists for the State campaign.

The conference by a unanimous vote endorsed the call for funds to carry on the fight in the Colorado courts in the matter of the deportation of August Gillhaus, national organizer, and urge all sections to contribute to the same. Adjournment followed.

Arthur E. Reimer, Secretary.

NEWCASTLE MEETING.

(Continued from page 1.)

bor has been advocating for twenty-five years back without change.

"I do not hesitate to say that these leaders of the old labor unions, Gompers, Mitchell and others, are the real enemies of the working class and as they lead that class there will be slavery. There is but one relief. You ought to unite in one great body and then when one branch strikes they will all strike. Nothing will ever be gained while the working class is divided into companies, squads and bunches.

"Take all the great strikes in the United States in the past five years and I defy you to point me out one that has been a succcess. They have every one been failures and the strikers, in turn, turn strike breakers and take the places of union men who go out for better wages or better conditions. There are 25,000 of these trades unionists who have lost their jobs through strikes and by following their leaders. They want to get even and at the first opportunity take the place of some poor wage earner who is called out. Right now the street car men of San Francisco are on strike and special trains are being used to hurry these very union men across the continent to take the places of the strikers. It is this class that has declared war on the I. W. W. and the leaders have the support of the capitalists in their efforts. The aims of the I. W. W. are not simply to raise your wages thirty cents a year but to emancipate you from wage slavery."

Debs, continuing, spoke of the railroaders' unions which, he said, should be destroyed root and branch. When one branch goes out on a strike the other branches dare not assist the strikers because they have an agreement with the company. Sympathy is offered the strikers, but no one ever heard of a person feeding a family on sympathy. While the other branches are offering sympathy he said they are teaching strike breakers the work of the strikers. "You horny handed sons of toil you ought to be ashamed of yourselves for not using your brains more and your hands less and then you would not be called the horny handed sons of toil. Some of you are tickled to death to be referred to as such, but I say you should be ashamed of it." Debs closed by referring to the great strikes in the country and the fights made by the strikers who lost more by going out on a strike than they ever expected to gain. He also spoke at length on the true principles of unionism and those of the I. W. W. which, he said, would in time win out and be the one great labor body of the world.

Charles O. Sherman of Chicago, president of the Industrial Workers of the World, who has addressed New Castle audiences on former occasions, was also one of the speakers of the day. Sherman spoke both afternoon and evening to large crowds. He took for his subject the principles of the I. W. W. and spoke entertainingly.

Daniel De Leon, one of the leading Socialists of New York, made a lengthy address. In the afternoon he spoke on the present day conditions in this country and said the United States was getting to be more like Russia every day. He referred to the Idaho miners who were falsely imprisoned on charges of taking part in the riots at that place during the miners' strike. Also to the alleged Mollie McGuire riots quite a number of years ago, and said it was the Russian spirit which dominated and caused the authorities to act as they did. He also took up the Haymarket "riots" of Chicago and denounced the authorities for the part they took and applauded Governor Altgeld who pardoned many of those who were charged with taking part in the riots. Those who were hanged for the murders which were committed he said were murdered by the authorities of Chicago. He said the system here was bad and that it was up to the workers to overthrow it.

About 800 pamphlets were sold at this meeting, the audience showing great eagerness for literature treating of the subjects touched upon by the speakers.

"AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL EVOLUTION."

Further Announcement Regarding This New Book for Workmen.

On Sunday, September 23, the Daily People, and on Saturday, September 30, the Weekly People, will begin the publication of Justus Ebert's "American Industrial Evolution," of whose appearance a preliminary announcement has already been made. Daniel De Leon, editor of the Daily and Weekly People, after a careful reading of the manuscript, called it "a complete resume," and advised its publication in pamphlet form. Chas. H. Chase, John Hossack and Andrew Sater, all of whom have given the author the benefit of their critical and technical aid, have praised the work, pronouncing it very interesting and instructive.

In "American Industrial Evolution," Ebert traces the growth of capitalism from the combined agriculture and handicraft period up to the integralized trusts. Simultaneously he shows the immense changes, social and political, this growth occasioned. Starting with the American Revolution, the reader is gradually taken through the great epochs of American history. The early American working class revolt, the Civil War, the Grange, Greenback, Populist, Henry George, Bryan and Hearst movements, are depicted and analyzed; as are also the Knights of Labor, American Federation of Labor, Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, and the Industrial Workers of the World, Socialist party and Socialist Labor Party. The whole concludes with a resume of present conditions. Any workingman reading "American Industrial Evolution" will find it a bird's-eye view of American history from a working class standpoint. It is comprehensive, exhaustive, yet concise. The author treats essentials only.

While it appears in the Daily and Weekly People, "American Industrial Evolution" should be read by more workingmen and workingwomen than are at present reached by their combined circulation. To this end, we again invite the co-operation of all party members, friends and sympathizers, in increasing the circulation, and giving "American Industrial Evolution," an auspicious "send off," at the very beginning. Subscription rates are as follows, for the Daily People:

One year	$3.50
Six months	$2.00
Three months	$1.00

For Weekly People, 50 cents a year; 25 cents for six months.

Address, Daily and Weekly People, P. O. Box 1576, New York city.

S. L. P. BATTERY

TURNED ON MILWAUKEE FAKIRS MAKES THEM TREMBLE.

Phil Veal, the Miner Orator, Aided by Local Stalwarts, Throws Hot Shot Into Pure and Simpler Ranks—S. D. P. Attempt to Breaks up Street Meeting Fails, in Spite of Thuggery.

(Special Correspondence.)

Milwaukee, Wis., September 4.—A battery has been turned loose in this city that is causing all the labor fakirs in this hub of reactionarism to tremble in their boots. Philip Veal, national organizer for the Socialist Labor Party, unexpectedly invaded their camps on the first of the month.

In company with R. T. Sims and some other Party men, he took his stand on the corner of 2nd and Wells streets, and fired some telling volleys into the enemies ranks. The earnest wage slaves listened attentively to the expose of the class struggle, and the masterly presentation of the only organizations which stand uncompromisingly for the emancipation of our class, the Socialist Labor Party and the Industrial Workers of the World. On Sunday evening, the second, Norman, Kolchinsky, Lowie (the section organizer,) and Veal spoke at Lipp's Hall, Lowie spoke in German, Sims and Veal in English, and Kolchinsky in Jewish. In spite of a heavy rain, the hall was filled, and after the lectures a debate ensued which lasted till 11.30. The half-bakes and the pure-and-simplers got such a trimming as they never had before. Quite a stack of literature was sold by literary agent McKinzie of Local 123, I. W. W., who is hustler.

On Monday, September third, the labor fakirs' gala day, Veal and Sims witnessed the wage slaves' parade, and reported that it was a ridiculous farce and a tragedy all put on in one act. "When one sees," they said, "the haggard worn-out look on the cheeks of those parading men, a look caused by the speeding up of capitalist machinery of production which they are compelled to keep pace with, or starve, one must paraphrase Richard the III.'s famous cry, and say "my kingdom for another system."

The four stages of degeneracy were clearly typified in that parade. First, there were the wage slaves, who were satisfied, for a little flattery and red fire to wear out their shoes clouting over the cobble stones, while their faking misleaders rode, plumed and sashed, on horseback, in carriages or in automobiles.

Second was the class typified by the Social Democratic Party's Alderman, marching after the cobble-clouting dupes, representing the Press Writers' Local, which has a membership of six, five of whom are delegates in the Federal Trades Council. This worthy was marching in front of a banner carried by a high private in the rear ranks, and bearing the inscription "We Vote As We March."

Third came a so-called union organization, marching behind what they termed on every day but this, a scab band. This day they were union because they had one of their masters' best devices for fleecing the workers, the pure-and-simple label, pinned on their breasts. Fourth was the secretary of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, who is also aspiring to a legislative position, doing the cobble-stone act. This, any workingman with a grain of sense could see, was done only to give himself an additional boost into their favor and votes.

But that game won't work. For the evening the S. L. P. turned on its battery and got a few of its live wires to working. Veal and Sims spoke to a large and attentive audience on the corner of 2nd and Wells streets, where they will hold regular meetings till the 13th of the month. Kolchinsky and Lowie spoke at 6th and Vliet streets. The S. D. P. sent down some of their hoodlums to break up the meeting, but the S. L. P. men held their ground. One of the hoodlums threw a rock which hit Lowie in the breast. Veal and Sims will speak on that same corner, 6th and Vliet, on the fifth.

R. T. S.

BOSTON OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Friday, September 14—Roxbury Crossing.

Monday, September 17—Castle sq.

Friday, September 21—Freeport street and Dorchester avenue.

All comrades are expected to attend these meetings, in order to assist in the distribution of literature and otherwise help in the work.